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SPEARFISH CANYON

Black Hills, South Dakota

EDITORIAL

Y

OUTH was the theme of our Congress. Messages of hope and inspiration were brought by experts in many fields. The upbuilding of American citizenship, of worthy and useful lives has been given new impetus. Love of liberty, justice and the determination for fair opportunity is not dead in our land. Many have the sense of responsibility and cooperation that makes for the building of a better day. Life is ever a battle between good and evil forces. Success on one side but means renewed efforts on the other.

T

HREE quarters of a million of the nation's youth entered upon a life of crime! Three hundred thousand roaming the land, bewildered, untrained, rebellious, a ready prey to evil! Is it any wonder that disrespect for law and order increases and that men of good report are bending every effort to meet this demand of their day?

In this Sesqui-Centennial year we may well ponder the marvelous accomplishment of men who, one hundred and fifty years ago in time of perplexity and danger bent their wills to a solution of their problems, willing to make whatever personal sacrifice might be required of them. Nor can we win in our day without sacrifice and compromise and service freely

given. Initiation and personality are required of some, of all that they shall do their part whatever it may be.

W

HEN individual citizens, like Paul Litchfield of Akron, Ohio, set to work to see what they can do, America will be humming with enthusiasm and with hope. Mr. Litchfield proposes to offer to ten boys an opportunity to work out their own salvation. He will set apart forty acres of his ranch near Phoenix, Arizona, for them to manage and to cultivate as apprentice farmers. He says in his own words:

"We are not giving these young men anything but a fair and reasonable chance to succeed through their own efforts."

Well may each one of us ask, what am I contributing to develop intelligent citizenship? What service am I rendering to lessen the powers of destruction? What is my contribution to the great American handiwork?

We have in our soil unparalleled natural resources, and in our people vitality, courage, inventiveness and skill. We have our traditions, our schools and a boundless cultural accumulation from the ages. Toil, education, character can intelligently use these resources to bring new gifts from the earth, new prosperity and a finer culture.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.



MISSOURI RIVER AT VERMILLION, S. D.

Pioneer Song

*South Dakota! how dear to thy children thy name,
How daring the tales oft retold—
Of thy builders who first to thy wilderness came,
Their's a glory that never grows old.
O the pine crested peaks of the storied Black Hills,
The Missouri that ribbons thy plain,
Where the slant summer sunshine so lavishly spills
Over prairie and pasture and grain.*

MABEL K. RICHARDSON,
Honorary State Regent.

Opening stanza of the University of South Dakota Alma Mater



FIRST TERRITORIAL COUNCIL BUILDING IN WHICH DAKOTA OFFICIALS CONVENED MARCH 17, 1862, YANKTON, S. D. RESTORED BY DANIEL NEWCOMB CHAPTER FOR DAKOTA TERRITORY DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION, JUNE, 1936, TO BE USED AS CHAPTER HOUSE AND MUSEUM

Dakota Territory Diamond Jubilee

EDNA GAY LAITY

Regent of Daniel Newcomb Chapter

ONE of President Lincoln's first proclamations was the one formally declaring the existence of Dakota Territory; one of his earliest appointments was that of his neighbor and family physician, Dr. William Jayne, as Governor of this vast region, from which later were to be carved the twin states of North and South Dakota, most of Montana, over half of Wyoming, small parts of Nebraska and Idaho. Governor Jayne made Yankton, the principal settlement, an old Indian village and fur trading post, situated on the banks of the Missouri River, his capital. Two years before over two thousand of the Yankton Indians had, in accordance with the Great Treaty, folded their tepees, packed their travois, bade farewell to the land they knew so well, and gone over the western hill with their good chief, "Struck-by-the-Ree" to the Reservation as the Great White Father wished. There was no railroad. Settlers came by steamboat up the river, or by train to the nearest railway town and then by stage, or in "Prairie Schooners" drawn by oxen. There were only 2402 white persons in the whole territory.

Seventy-five years later, in June, 1936, Yankton, the old capital, the Mother City, celebrated the organization of the Territory with a Diamond Jubilee lasting a week in which the states once forming Dakota were invited to participate. When the movement for this celebration began it was decided that it should center around an historical pageant, with Yankton College, oldest school of higher learning, sponsoring it. The Pageant of Dakota-land, written for this occasion by Dr. G. Harrison Durand, Vice-President of the College, and Major Joseph Mills Hanson, assisted by some of the best talent of the region, was presented each evening in the beautiful Garden Terrace Theater of the College, over three hundred persons taking part. Among them were thirty Indians, including old Grandma White Tallow who as a young girl had lived in the Indian village of Yankton, three-quarters of a century before.

Invitations to old residents to write letters telling of early experiences and to attend the celebration had been sent out by the Yankton Press and Dakotan, off-spring of "The Weekly Dakotian" of territorial days.

These responses were of much interest historically. On the Saturday preceding the Jubilee the paper gave this tribute to the pioneers in their Anniversary Edition:

"To the memory of those pioneer men and women of Dakota who by their courage, faith, and determination builded this great empire of the west, does the Yankton Press and Dakotan, Dakota's first newspaper, which shared with them from the beginning all the vicissitudes of pioneering and which is by the grace of God still serving their posterity, dedicate this its seventy-fifth edition."

The first day of the Jubilee was one of religious observance, with the celebration of mass at early morning on the grounds of Mt. Marty Junior College. In the evening services were held in Garden Terrace Theatre with all the churches in Yankton taking part.

The streets of Yankton were reminiscent of the old days for, in addition to the Indians in brilliant ceremonial regalia, were men full bearded and wide hatted in the style of the sixties, with women in tight bodices, long flowing skirts with poke bonnets of the Civil War period, or wearing the plain gowns and simple sun-bonnets of the pioneer. Every morning there took place on the main business streets a parade with floats representing some phase of early Dakota. Of especial interest was the "Sun-bonnet Club" float on which women garbed as pioneers made butter in an old fashioned dash churn, spun wool with a wheel that had been in use for three generations, rocked a baby in a cradle that had lulled to sleep many a child since the day it was shaped from a log hewed from the river bank.

In addition to the Pageant, the parades, the different meetings of historical interest, there were for those in lighter mood a stage show of unusual merit held under the open sky, and also a carnival of the best

type. Each evening was given "Custer's Ball" in memory of the days when Custer's army was encamped in Yankton before the fateful battle of the Little Big Horn.

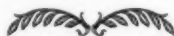
Of great interest to the residents of earlier days were the renewal of acquaintance and the exchange of reminiscence with those who like themselves had come from many miles away to greet old friends and to seek out places rich with memories.

The special part taken by Daniel Newcomb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the restoration of the building in which convened the first Territorial Council, or the upper house of the "Pony Congress," March 17th, 1862. This building which for more than forty years had been used as a farm granary was removed to city property not far from its original site and restored in time for the Jubilee. In it was shown a loan collection of historic and Indian relics. It is the plan of the Chapter to make this collection a permanent one, open to the public. Formal dedication of the building was made by the State Regent, Mrs. E. P. Rothrock, on the afternoon of June 12th. Governor Tom Berry and other speakers as well as singers of note took part in the impressive ceremony.

Later, the same afternoon, on the Court House lawn, Daniel Newcomb Chapter had charge of the unveiling of a granite monument and bronze tablet given by descendants of Co. A. Dakota Militia, the defenders of the Yankton stockade, refuge of the settlers during the Indian uprising at the time of the New Ulm Massacre.

It has been planned to repeat the Pageant of Dakota-land every ten years. The inspiration of this moving play will do much to realize its prayer:

"Father of Light, Lord of the Pioneer,
Lead us still onward to a new frontier,
Seeking our treasure in the common good,
Achieving liberty in brotherhood."





South Dakota State Capitol

THE State Capitol of South Dakota, located upon the second terrace above the Missouri River at Pierre, was begun in 1905 and occupied in the Spring of 1910. The structure is 297 feet long, 142 feet wide and 160 feet from the ground floor to the dome. The legislature of 1931 provided for the erection of an annex on the north side of the original building for accommodation of the state's growing activities.

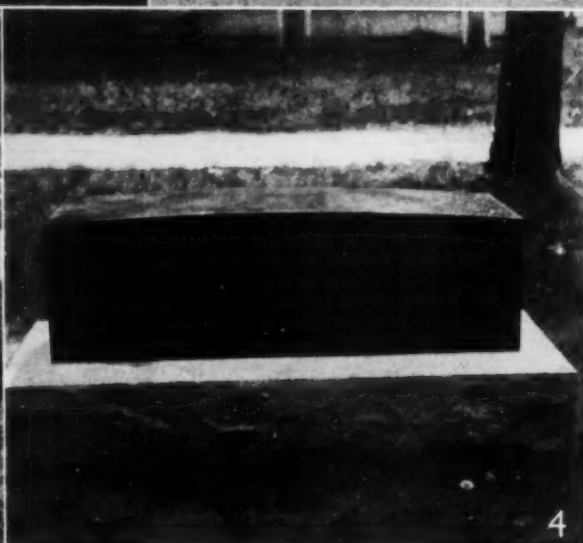
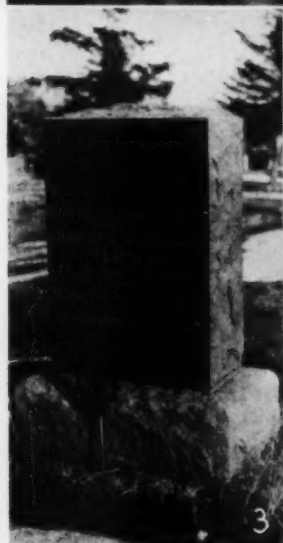
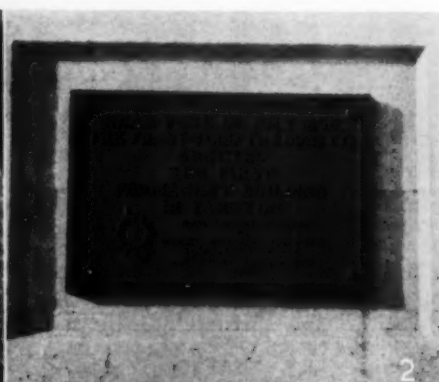
The basement is built of the boulder granite of the prairies; the water table, of St. Cloud granite; the first story, of Marquette rain-drop sandstone and the superstructure of Bedford limestone. The interior is finished in white marble.

Due to the influence of prominent women of the State, a simple but beautiful and restful decorative scheme was adopted for the interior of the capitol. This provides an appropriate background for a number of panels by masters of American Art.

The Spirit of the West, an oil panel by Edwin H. Blashfield, is accorded by artists a very high place among the murals of America. Five paintings by Edward Simmons are likewise given premier positions in American Mural Art. In addition to these masterpieces, there are eighteen small panels in the niches of the corridors, depicting South Dakota scenes.

The building itself is surrounded by very attractive landscape in the shape of a beautiful lawn, trees, shrubbery, flowers and an artificial lake containing a great many species of waterfowl.

MRS. J. W. RAISH



South Dakota D. A. R. Markers

MRS. CARL CHRISTOL

ONE of the most visible evidences of the activities of South Dakota chapters of the D. A. R. is found in the markers of historic places. Several of the memorials deal with conflicts between the Indians and the first settlers. Others commemorate important events during territorial days and early statehood. South Dakota is rich in history. Of the many markers twenty-two of them are due to the efforts and cooperation of the D. A. R.

In 1917 Daniel Newcomb Chapter of Yankton unveiled a native granite boulder with an inscribed bronze tablet on the Court House lawn which marks the site of the Yankton Stockade. During the Sioux Indian outbreak of 1862 the stockade sheltered practically all the white settlers in the territory. (*See Picture No. 1*).

In 1927 the same chapter placed a bronze tablet on a terminal post of the Meridian Highway Bridge which crosses the Missouri River at Yankton. The marker indicates the site of the first permanent building in Yankton. It was built in 1858 by the Frost-Todd Trading Company which played an important part in the early development of Dakota Territory. (*See Picture No. 2*).

In 1919 the D. A. R. and the S. A. R. of South Dakota honored the memory of a Real Daughter, Charlotte Warrington Turner, by the erection of a fine monument at her grave in the Yankton cemetery. (*See Picture No. 3*).

The South Dakota D. A. R. also placed a stone of Montello granite to mark the site of the first Capitol building of Dakota Territory. The building was erected in Yankton in 1862 on what is now the corner of Fourth and Capitol Streets. The marker was placed in 1926. (*See Picture No. 4*).

In 1931 Daniel Newcomb Chapter placed a bronze marker on the oldest building now standing in the two Dakotas. It is a story and a half house erected by William Lyman in 1857. It is several miles east of Yankton and near where the bridge crosses the James River on Highway No. 50. (*See Picture No. 5*).

In 1932 the same chapter marked an old scenic trail used by the early settlers in the Missouri Valley and later established as a Postman's Road. The marker is a swinging road sign near Highway No. 50 about ten miles west of Yankton. (*See Picture No. 6*).

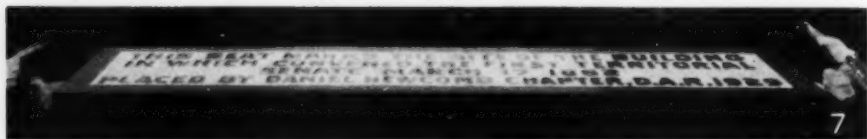
In 1929 Daniel Newcomb Chapter placed a terrazzo and marble park bench on Broadway and Fourth Street in Yankton. It marks the site of the building in which convened the First Territorial Senate on March 17, 1862. The house itself has been moved and rebuilt at the foot of Broadway, in the beautiful Missouri River Park at Yankton. In its new form it is used as a museum of historical relics and mementos. It was dedicated by Daniel Newcomb Chapter during the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of Dakota Territory, June, 1936. (*See Picture No. 7*).

In 1921, Paha Wakan Chapter of Vermillion placed a native granite boulder with an inscribed bronze tablet on the summit of Spirit Mound. This spot was visited by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. Spirit Mound is about eight miles north of Vermillion. It is memorable for the widespread and ancient Indian tradition of its being the habitation of spirits in the form of very small men. (*See Picture No. 8*).

In 1928, Mary Chilton Chapter of Sioux Falls placed a native boulder with bronze tablet in the Rock Island Depot Park to mark the site of "Old Fort Sod." The inscription states that in June, 1858, a group of thirty-six settlers erected there a fortification of sod and logs for their protection against the Indians. (*See Picture No. 9*).

Also in 1928 the same chapter marked the site of the first school house built in Sioux Falls in 1873. A large granite boulder with bronze tablet marks the spot on the present grounds of Washington High School. (*See Picture No. 10*).

The grave of a Real Daughter, Abigail Hosford Ervin, was marked in 1929 by Betsy Hickok Chapter of Dell Rapids. Red





12



13



14



16



15



17

granite taken from the local quarry forms the monument. On it is mounted an inscribed bronze Real Daughter marker. (See Picture No. 11).

In 1872 the first flour mill in Minnehaha County was built on the Sioux River near the present city of Dell Rapids. In 1934 Betsy Hickok Chapter set an inscribed copper plate in one of the large old mill stones and placed it in the City Park.

In 1935 Nancy Peabody Chapter of Mitchell placed a seven-ton native boulder with inscribed bronze tablet one and a half miles east of Mitchell on Highway No. 16. It marks the site of the junction of the Fort Thompson Trail and the "Jim Town" Trail. Near the junction was the pioneer settlement and the Firesteel Trading Post. The inscription also states that about fifty rods north, on the Jim Town Trail, stood the first frame house in Davison County. It was built in 1873 and served as the Firesteel Post Office. (See Picture No. 12).

In 1929, John Kerr Chapter of Brookings had an important part in marking the first town site in South Dakota which was established at Medary in 1857. It is on the Sioux River about eight miles south of the city of Brookings on Highway No. 77. The monument is a fifteen foot shaft of native boulders and cement. Two granite sections contain inscriptions. This was a state project sponsored by the D. A. R. Tri-County Pioneers and Brookings County Old Settlers. (See Picture No. 13).

In 1926 Thirty-Ninth Star Chapter of Watertown placed an inscribed bronze tablet over a doorway of the fine old house built and occupied by Governor Arthur Calvin Mellette. He was the tenth and last governor of Dakota Territory and the first governor of South Dakota.

In 1930 the same chapter purchased a bronze Real Daughter marker which it sent to Greenwood, to be placed at the grave of Jane Smith Williamson, a Real Daughter of the Revolution. (See Picture No. 14).

In 1929, Charlotte Warrington Turner Chapter of Redfield placed a native granite boulder with an inscribed bronze tablet two

miles north of Redfield on National Highway No. 281. About one mile east of the marker Abbie Gardner (Sharpe) was delivered to her rescuers in the spring of 1857 after eighty-three days of captivity among the Sioux Indians following the Spirit Lake Massacre in Iowa. (See Picture No. 15).

In 1933, MacPherson Chapter of D. A. R. and Dacotah Society C. A. R. of Aberdeen unveiled a monument of granite with an inscribed bronze tablet in Rondell Park on the James River. It marks the site of the first Indian Trading Post in Brown County. It was established in 1835 by the American Fur Company and named Oakwood Post. (See Picture No. 16).

Black Hills Chapter has purchased a beautiful bronze tablet which will mark the Trail of the Old Pierre road into the Black Hills. As soon as the road is permanently established through Boulder Canyon the tablet will be set in a boulder along the route. (See Picture No. 17).

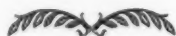
Anna Wainwright Cushing Chapter of Pierre has placed a marker of native rock with the following inscription on the bronze plate: "Snake Butte, Legend that monster serpent (very probably a cyclone) leaped out from this Butte and destroyed an entire Indian village. Sioux Memorial one mile north west. Erected by Pierre D. A. R. 1922."

In 1932 a Grandchild of the Washington Elm was planted on the Capitol grounds at Pierre. Anna Wainwright Cushing Chapter conducted the ceremonies. A bronze tablet placed by the D. A. R. of South Dakota bears the following inscription:

Washington

First Took Command of the American Army
Under the Grandparent of This Elm at
Cambridge, Mass., July 3, 1775

Raised and Presented by Maryland D. A. R.
Marked By South Dakota D. A. R.
This Tree Is Planted As Part of The 200th
Anniversary of The Birth of
George Washington, 1732-1932



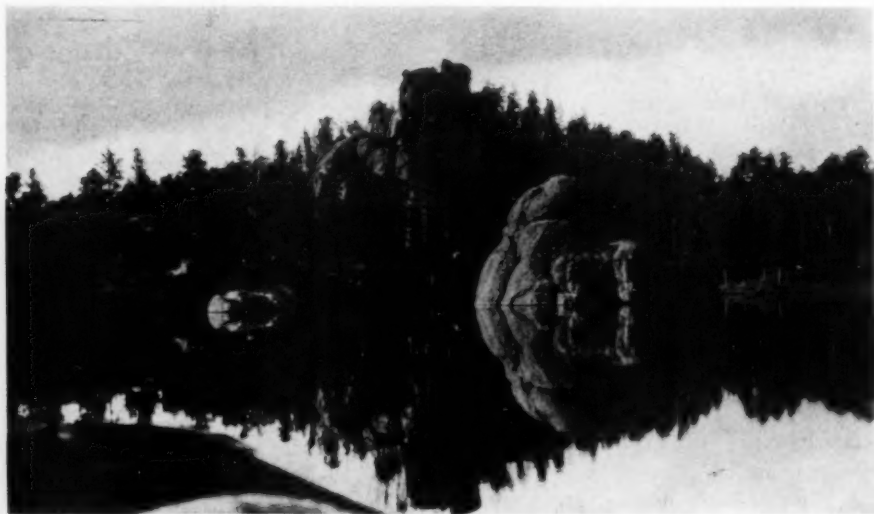
South Dakota Historical Highlights

1683. Le Sueur visits the region, probably where Sioux Falls now stands, to buy furs which he ships by flatboat to the mouth of the Mississippi.
1743. Francois and Louis-Joseph Verendrye, accompanied by Louis La Londe and A. Miotte, explore the region as far as the Black Hills and returning to the Missouri River, plant leaden plate at Fort Pierre, in evidence of claim of the country for France.
1804. Lewis and Clarke explore Missouri valley through South Dakota en route to Pacific.
1813. Real engagement of War of 1812. Yankton join with Arikara and Gros Ventre in siege of Fort Manuel and destroy it. Manuel Lisa retires to Big Bend, establishes another fort and keeps Tetons friendly to Americans.
1825. First Fourth of July celebration in Dakota, at Fort Pierre. Successful trade treaties with Indian tribes. English influence with Indians destroyed.
1831. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., navigates first steamboat, "The Yellowstone" on upper Missouri, revolutionizing fur trade methods.
1832. George Catlin, famous painter of Indian pictures, visits Fort Pierre and paints many likenesses.
1838. Dr. Joseph N. Nicollet accompanied by John C. Fremont, visits the coteau region of eastern South Dakota, mapping and naming the lakes.
1843. Audubon, the naturalist, visits this section upon a professional trip, observing and noting birds and animals.
1855. Government buys Fort Pierre. General W. S. Harney, after battle of Ash Hollow, in Nebraska, brings army of 1200 men to Pierre. Lieutenant G. K. Warren, afterward famous in Civil War, examines and makes topographic survey of much of South Dakota.
1857. Settlement begun at Medary, Flan-dreau and Sioux Falls.
1861. Dakota Territory created by Act of Congress, March 2nd.
1872. First railroad in South Dakota, built from Sioux City to Yankton.
1874. Gold discovered in Black Hills by General Custer's expedition.
1889. Enabling Act of Congress provides for division of North and South Dakota and admission as states.
1890. Last of Indian Wars. Messiah War. Sitting Bull killed. Battle of Wounded Knee. Opening of portion of Great Sioux Reservation between White and Cheyenne Rivers.
1913. Verendrye Plate found at Fort Pierre, by school children, February 16th.
1924. First bridges across the Missouri in South Dakota, dedicated at Yankton and Mobridge.
1927. President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge maintain Summer White House in the Black Hills for three months.
1935. November 11th, National Geographic Society - United States Army Air Corps Stratosphere Flight over South Dakota, establishes world's altitude record of 72,395 feet above the sea.

Scenic South Dakota



TERRACE PARK JAPANESE GARDENS ACROSS COVELL LAKE, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.



REFLECTIONS ON SYLVAN LAKE, BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

BALANCED ROCK, THE PALISADES



THE PALISADES, NEAR CARRETSON, S. D., IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE.



Photo by Black Hills Studio, Inc. Courtesy Deadwood Chamber of Commerce, S. D.

PART OF THE SURFACE WORKINGS OF THE HOMESTAKE GOLD MINE AT LEAD, S. D. LEAD CITY IS A MILE HIGH AND COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA



Photo by Black Hills Studio, Inc. Courtesy Deadwood Chamber of Commerce, S. D.

HORSESHOE CURVE, NEEDLES HIGHWAY, CUSTER STATE PARK, BLACK HILLS, S. D.



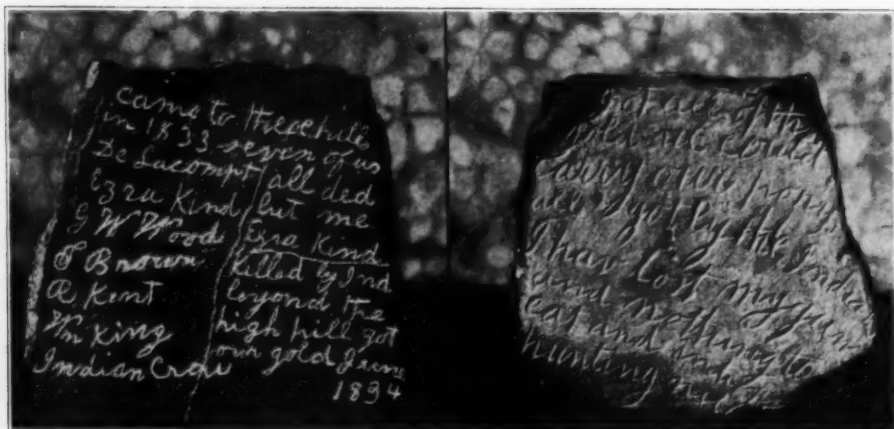
Photo by Black Hills Studio, Inc. Courtesy of Deadwood Chamber of Commerce

FORT RANDALL DAM NEAR BELLE FOUCHE, S. D. BEGUN IN 1904 AS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FINISHED IN 1910. USED AS AN IRRIGATION PROJECT AND FURNISHES WATER TO 75,000 ACRES. A GAME AND BIRD REFUGE



Photo by Black Hills Studio, Inc. Courtesy of Deadwood Chamber of Commerce.

IN THE HEART OF THE BAD LANDS



THOEN STONE

Two Historic Tablets

LAWRENCE K. FOX

Secretary, South Dakota Historical Society

TWO message-bearing tablets—one of stone, one of lead—have been found within the boundaries of South Dakota. Each has a dramatic story to unfold.

The Thoen Stone

While searching for building rock in 1887, Louis Thoen, a rancher of Spearfish, South Dakota, found an inscribed stone. The stone is a piece of flat native sandstone, two inches thick and about eight by nine inches in size. Both sides are inscribed.

The obverse reads:

"Came to these hills in 1833 seven of us Delacompt, Ezra Kind, G. W. Wood, T. Brown, B. Kent, Wm. King, Indian Crow. All ded but me Ezra Kind. Killed by Inds beyond the high hill got our gold June, 1834."

The reverse relates:

"Got all of the gold we could carry our ponies all got by the Indians I have lost my gun and nothing to eat and Indians hunting me."

The authenticity of the stone may be questioned but the discoverer was sincere in his part. The stone's story has been given great publicity again and again. Rarely does the story appear without bringing a response from some person claiming to be a relative of one of the persons listed on the stone.

Granting the truth of the story, it fixes the gold discovery date in the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1833—forty-one years before it was found by the Custer Expedition. The stone is now on exhibition in the Adams Memorial Museum, Deadwood.

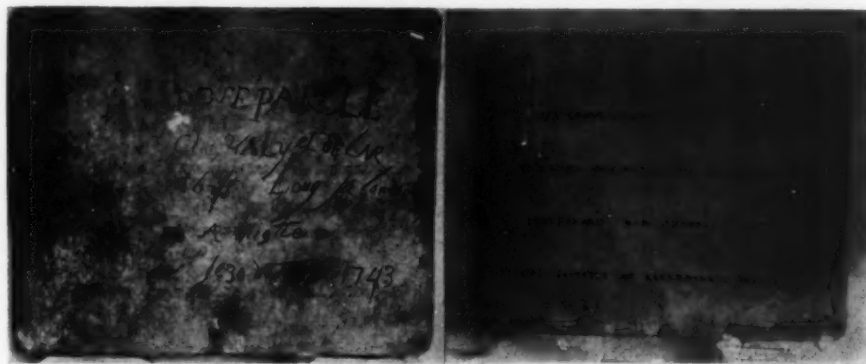
The Verendrye Tablet

On February 16, 1913, children at play on a hilltop within the townsite of Ft. Pierre, found a piece of lead bearing inscriptions. The leaden tablet came quickly to the attention of scholars who identified it at once as the plate buried by the Verendrye party in 1743. News of the valuable find was heralded to the world. Historians were then forced to revise their statements concerning the route of the Verendrye

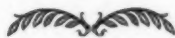
journey of 1742-1743 as the plate was conclusive evidence that the party was actually in the South Dakota region. The story of the Verendryes is too well known for repetition here. South Dakota prizes the relic of which Francois Verendrye wrote in his journal, "I placed on an eminence near the fort a tablet of lead, with the arms and inscription of the King and a pyramid of stones for Monsieur le General; I said

to the savages, who did not know of the tablet of lead that I had placed in the earth, that I was placing these stones as a memorial of those who had come to their country."

The tablet is in a wonderful state of preservation and the inscription is as clear as when finished. The relic is displayed in the museum of the State Historical Society, Pierre.



VERENDRYE PLATE. (LEFT) INSCRIPTION MADE WHEN PLATE WAS BURIED 1743. (RIGHT) INSCRIPTION MADE PROBABLY IN FRANCE 1741. NOTE FLEUR-DE-LIS





Chamber of Commerce, Deadwood, S. D.

RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Rushmore National Memorial

DOANE ROBINSON

Secretary Emeritus, South Dakota Historical Society

RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, composed of portraits of four of our national heroes, of colossal proportions, located near the center of the North American continent, on the highest point between Pike's Peak and the Matterhorn, may be called the most sublime monument devised by men.

Twelve years have elapsed since the project was submitted to Gutzon Borglum, who at that time visited the region, examined the rock and declared it feasible. Although unavoidable delays have occurred, no effort has been spared to press the enterprise to completion. When the memorial was undertaken it was essentially unapproachable. Today scenic highways surrounding and leading to Rushmore are unsurpassed for beauty and romantic features.

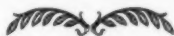
To carry out the fundamental purpose of the artist, a four figure group was imperative, to make the memorial depict the foundation (Washington), the expansion (Jefferson), the preservation (Lincoln), and the consolidation of America (Theodore Roosevelt).

The memorial forms a horseshoe with Washington at the left heel. The great head of Washington, measuring 60 feet from chin to brow, is finished. A little work remains to complete his uniform. Just back of Washington, midway in the left side of the shoe, is Jefferson, peering over the shoulder of Washington. His face is practically completed. The face of Theodore Roosevelt, for which space is reserved at the toe of the shoe, has not been sculp-

tured. The massive figure of Lincoln, now well out of the granite, occupies the right side of the shoe. Lincoln's portrait, the strongest piece in the memorial is fully recognizable. Though vastly larger it closely follows the line of Borglum's celebrated portrait in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. The sculpture faces the rising sun.

Several matters fortunately occurred to promote the memorial, the most outstanding of which was the visit of President Coolidge to the Black Hills and his residence in Custer State Park during the summer of 1927. Mr. Coolidge obligingly complied with the request of the late Senator Norbeck to deliver an address at the dedication of Mount Rushmore to the use of the memorial, which impressed the project upon the attention of the nation, as perhaps nothing else could have done. In February 1929 one of the last acts of Calvin Coolidge as President was the appointment of the National Memorial Commission. In late August 1936 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Rushmore, more than 145,000 visitors had registered at this National Memorial, in the season of 1936.

As to how long it will stand, geologists agree that the life of this memorial in granite is immeasurable — one hundred thousand years not being an excessive estimate. As a memorial to our national heroes in the development of our country, Rushmore National Memorial will live through the ages.





PICKEREL LAKE, SOUTH DAKOTA. ONE OF THE MANY LOVELY LAKES IN EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA

History of South Dakota D. A. R.

EFFIE W. THOMS

Honorary State Regent

FOR eleven years, South Dakota held the unique position of having state regents but no chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Members of the National Society in South Dakota were members at large or members of chapters in other states. Mrs. Walter Burleigh of Yankton was the first state regent.

Eleven years later, May 1, 1905, Paha Wakan, the first chapter, was organized at Vermillion with fifteen members.

Although there had been several state meetings, there was no State Organization until 1919 when the six chapters sent delegates to a meeting with Daniel Newcomb Chapter at Yankton. They organized the South Dakota State Conference, elected state officers and adopted By-Laws. Mrs. Amos E. Ayres of Mary Chilton Chapter was elected state regent and under her able administration the active work of South Dakota D. A. R. began. The first objective of the State Organization was the raising of money for French orphans in cooperation with the National Society. South Dakota Daughters, aided by friends, though with only 294 members, sent the sum of \$15,108.00 to the Treasurer General for the Fatherless Children of France.

The first State project was the Endowment Fund for Education. In 1920 the South Dakota Society voted to raise \$5000 in five years, the interest to be used for the benefit of children of soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War living within the State of South Dakota. At the Continental Congress of 1920 the National Chair-

man of Patriotic Education said in her report: "South Dakota Daughters led the States in raising money for a scholarship endowment for the children of veterans of the World War." Besides the outright gift from the Endowment Fund, South Dakota maintains a D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.

Nancy Peabody Chapter of Mitchell began the good work of furnishing books and other facilities for recreation to the State Training School.

The work for the Approved Schools has been of especial interest to South Dakota Daughters. For a gift of \$100 the State Society holds a Tamassee Founder's Certificate. Besides other gifts to Tamassee the State this year is completing a scholarship of \$100 a year for four years for a Tamassee student.

The first chapter of the C. A. R. was organized in 1919.

When the building of Constitution Hall was undertaken, South Dakota's State Regent, Miss Mabel K. Richardson, led the way with her own gift of one thousand dollars. The chapters of the state paid for a State Box, two memorial chairs and gave additional money and furnishings.

State flags have been presented both to Memorial Continental Hall and to Constitution Hall.

Good Citizenship Medals have been given in most Junior and Senior High Schools and in Rural schools. This year we are sending our second winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington.

South Dakota's Four Real Daughters

JESSIE G. LOCKHART

State Chairman, Real Daughters Committee

MRS. ABIGAIL HOSFORD ERVIN, born August 28, 1805 at a place now called Newark, Tioga County, New York, was the fifth child of Joseph Hosford, Jr., and Mary Williams. Her father, born December 9, 1761 at Westfield, Massachusetts, served in the Revolution, enlisting December 18, 1778, in the Continental Army, 2nd Regiment, New York, commanded by Colonel Philip Van Courtland. He took part in skirmishes with Indians and was at the surrender of Cornwallis. He died January 5, 1847, at Portage, Allegany County, New York.

Abigail Hosford married Joseph Clark Ervin of Nunda, New York, and to this union were born six children. After the death of her husband in 1844, Mrs. Ervin moved with her children to Illinois. She lived also for a time in Iowa but came to Dakota Territory in 1873. Her last years were spent in or near Dell Rapids, S. Dak. where she died in the home of her son in 1888. A Real Daughter marker was placed on her grave July 28, 1930, by Betsy Hickok Chapter.

Miss Jane Smith Williamson was born at Fair Forest, South Carolina, March 8, 1803. Her father, William Williamson entered the Revolutionary War in 1780 when he was eighteen years old. That summer he was captured at the Battle of Camden, South Carolina. He died in Adams County, Ohio, November 29, 1839.

Miss Jane went from Ohio to Minnesota where she and a brother were missionaries to the Indians. Later she lived with a nephew in Greenwood, South Dakota, where she died March 24, 1895. She was buried in the Indian Cemetery in Greenwood. The Dakota Indians called her "Dowan Dootanin," Red Song Woman. In 1930 her grave was marked by Thirty Ninth Star Chapter.

Mrs. Eliza Wheeler Bailey was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, February 4, 1815.

She died in Milbank, South Dakota, January 19, 1899, and was buried there. But on May 16, 1904, the body was removed and buried in the cemetery of Lake City, Minnesota. September, 1924, her grave was marked with a Real Daughter tablet sent by her chapter, Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter of Derby, Connecticut, which she had joined three months before her death. Ceremonies were in charge of the Lake City, Minnesota Chapter. South Dakota claims her as a Real Daughter since she lived awhile, died and was buried for a time in this state.

Mrs. Charlotte Warrington Turner, was born December 31, 1836, in Delaware County, Ohio, the daughter of Sergeant William Warrington and his fourth wife. Sergeant Warrington, born April 29, 1754, served as a member of General Washington's Body Guard. He also served in the War of 1812 and met with no accident during his entire service in both wars. He died May 25, 1852, in his 99th year.

Charlotte Warrington married Albert Turner in 1854 and was the mother of two daughters, one of whom is still living, Miss Lettie Turner of Newark, Ohio. In 1885 Mrs. Turner came as a pioneer to Dakota Territory. She lived for a time on the Indian Reservation at Medicine Creek and later near Rapid City. For several years she received the \$8.00 pension given to Real Daughters. She died at Yankton, March 15, 1918, and was buried there. A monument to her memory was erected in 1919 and arrangements made for the perpetual care of this Real Daughter's grave.

Excerpts from longer article by Mrs. Lockhart.

(NOTE. Mrs. Lockhart made her first report as State Chairman of Real Daughters committee in 1917 and has continued as Chairman ever since. It is a remarkable achievement to have located four Real Daughters in the heart of the continent.)

South Dakota State Flower



Photo by C. S. Thoms.

Published by courtesy of University of South Dakota Museum

PASQUE FLOWERS (PULSATILLA PATENS).

The Pasque Flower

Anemone of purple hue,
Emerging from the grasses brown,
Has come to make her spring debut
In furry mantled satin gown.

She loiters not for leaf or bower
A proper setting to prepare;
At Easter time our brave Pasque Flower
Arrives to grace the season rare.

Amid the hillside grasses sear,
With golden heart, in sun or rain
She comes, the vanguard of the year,
Sweet, modest Wind-flower of the plain.

STELLA P. BAISCH,
Nancy Peabody Chapter.

South Dakota State Regents 1894-1919

Appointed by National Society



1. Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh, 1894, 1895, 1896.

2. Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, 1897-1902. (Died Dec. 6, 1902.)

3. Mrs. Charles E. Barrows, completed 1902, 1903.

4. Mrs. Craig S. Thoms, 1906.

5. Mrs. Jessamine Lee Fox, 1907, 1908, 1909.

6. Mrs. Robert J. Gamble, 1910.

7. Mrs. Stella Moore Kahl, 1911-1912.

8. Mrs. Edward B. Keator, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916.

9. Mrs. E. St. Clair Snyder, 1917.

South Dakota State Regents



1. Mrs. Amos E. Ayers, the last state regent by appointment of the National Society and the first by election of State Conference, 1918-1919.

2. Mrs. Francis W. Warring, 1920.

7. Miss Mabel K. Richardson, 1925, 1926.

3. Mrs. M. R. Hopkins, 1921.

4. Mrs. Leslie G. Hill, 1922.

5. Mrs. Cassius M. Cannon, 1923.

6. Mrs. Willis H. Davis, 1924.

Elected Under State Organization



1. Miss Lerna D. Veling, 1927.
2. Mrs. Hayward Marshall, 1928.
3. Mrs. John W. Raish, 1929, 1930.

4. Mrs. Charles A. Lafferty, 1931, 1932.
5. Mrs. Halfdan Gotass, 1933, 1934.
6. Mrs. Edgar Paul Rothrock, 1935, 1936.

7. Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, 1937-



Courtesy Deadwood Chamber of Commerce, S. D.

MRS. B. T. COGGAN, REGENT OF BLACK HILLS CHAPTER, LEAD, S. D. (INSET), DONATED THE LAND FOR THE TOMAHAWK COUNTRY CLUB

Sawyer Memorial Park

MRS. NELLIE SAWYER COGGAN, of Lead, South Dakota, Regent of the Black Hills Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has made a gift to the Black Hills of 420 acres of land for a recreational center and furnished funds for the construction of a dam, which will impound the waters of Bear Butte Creek to make a lake of approximately 40 acres.

The project, which has been named Sawyer Memorial Park, is a memorial to the late John Sawyer, Mrs. Coggan's first husband, who was one of the first Black Hills pioneers to become genuinely interested in the conservation of the natural resources of the Black Hills.

Mrs. Coggan came to the Black Hills from Iowa as a bride and for a number of years lived at the Sawyer ranch on Elk Creek, near the site of the Sawyer Memorial.

Pioneering runs in her family as her parents were of old New England stock. Her mother's people came to Windom, Conn., in 1640, and her father's even before that to New Jersey.

In turning over the land for the Memorial to a board of trustees for future public development, Mrs. Coggan stated:

"The lake and park are not to be commercialized in any manner whatsoever. If any profits accrue from the enterprise they are to go to a charitable institution, preferably a children's home. I want the park to be a source of pleasure to all who use it, and want them to feel that it is their park. It will perpetuate the name of Sawyer which will please me, but its primary object is to serve as a recreational ground for the people of the Black Hills, and at the same time further water and timber conservation in this section."

A companion project to Sawyer Memorial Park, is the Tomahawk Lake Country club adjoining the park, nine miles southeast of Deadwood, in which Mrs. Coggan has been actively interested. It is a grass-green course laid out in one of the most picturesque settings in the Black Hills, and rated one of the finest in the Northwest.



D. A. R. NEIGHBOR CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Practical Americanism

MRS. BEN L. GOODHEART

State Chairman

IN these times of red and black flags of anarchy, civil war, and rebellion flying abroad in increasing numbers, an interesting demonstration in practical Americanism, which will help to keep the Stars and Stripes flying over this country, is being developed very successfully on the east side of Los Angeles, California. The plan is one designed to promote the ideals of democracy in the minds of children who, though many of their parents are foreign born, are soon to become the voters and leaders of their communities.

Housed in an old frame building, centrally located in the foreign district of this large port city, this work among the many

nationalities is promoted by the California State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is called "The D. A. R. Neighborhood Center."

The great need for this project was the vision of Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms, while she was State Regent in 1930-1932. Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, the present State Vice Regent of California, who was a member of the first Committee for the work of the Center, has continually thrown all her influence toward this great work. Mrs. Hodge is still a member of the Center Committee, acting in an advisory capacity.

Invaluable has been the work of Mrs. Elmer Horace Whittaker, Junior Past State

Regent, who during her term of office as State Regent, worked out an idea for greater expansion by having two members of the D. A. R. move into the Center, thereby creating an atmosphere of an American home where the children of the community could come for their Club meetings. Those placed in charge were Mrs. Ben L. Goodheart, Past Regent of Hollywood Chapter, as State Chairman, and Mrs. B. O. Holbrook, Past Regent of General Richard Gridley Chapter, as Supervisor of the work.

This plan has succeeded so well that the enrollment has increased from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty in a year and a half, and more definite work has been accomplished. While the State Regents who live in the northern part of the State are so far away it is impossible for them to do actual work at the Center, they are interesting the members farther away in the work from a financial standpoint.

Being located, as it is, in the foreign district, political and religious questions are avoided, but patriotic programs are carried on daily through many Clubs organized for pleasure as well as for instruction. Clubs of Girl Homemakers, Junior Citizenship Clubs, Patrols and Cub Packs for the boys, and Clubs for Mothers, make the D.A.R. Neighborhood Center a true Community Center, where the ideals of an American home and true patriotism are steadily upheld.

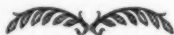
Many manuals have been distributed to foreign born who wish to become Citizens, and any assistance that can be given to them is given cheerfully. A very popular part of the privileges offered the children is a Lending Library, and many good books are taken out each week. This Library is being built up by gifts from Chapters and individual members.

The Crime Prevention Bureau of Los Angeles, for the promotion of its plans, has selected the Neighborhood Center to work with it in its crusade of Crime Prevention. Although there are many settlement houses in the district, the D.A.R. Center

was considered best equipped to interest the children in their leisure hours out of school, as a means of instilling good ideals in their minds and daily life, by a helpful environment, and thus prevent the tendency to crime. The work is carried on through Clubs for recreation as well as sewing, cooking, reed weaving, clay modeling, and all kinds of hand craft, under the able supervision of Mrs. B. O. Holbrook. In each class, the meeting is opened with a Ritual which includes the American's Creed, the Civic Creed, the Golden Rule, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, all given by memory. Patriotic talks and games are worked into their daily Club meetings.

All teachers are members of the D. A. R., and their services are given to the work. A well equipped playground, with many sources of amusement, including swings, croquet, ping pong, badminton, and all kinds of games, is very popular in the neighborhood, and here the children come to play, rather than in the streets. A stage in the yard is often used for out-door programs and plays. Also, a Barbecue provides lively times for the children when in the evenings a weinie roast is an additional treat.

The object of the Center is to provide a place so pleasant for the children that they will prefer to come there, rather than to the social centers maintained by subversive organizations in the locality of the Center. Leaders developed by this Center, equipped with the ideals taught them by the D. A. R. members will wield a great influence among the children of the future, and although the result is an intangible thing, a few such leaders will play a great part in developing a wholesome influence among the young people in the coming years. Through this sort of patriotic education, the Daughters of the American Revolution Neighborhood Center is doing a great work in the training of future citizens.



Conference on Williamsburg Restoration

MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE

Historian General

AT THE invitation of the *New York Herald Tribune*, a joint conference on the Williamsburg Restoration was held on February 24 by that organization and the Daughters of the American Revolution from the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania in the north Ball Room of the Hotel Astor in New York City. Five hundred members attended and the day was one of delightfully presented information and inspiration.

The program opened at ten-fifteen with an invocation by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Va. The pledge of allegiance to the flag was given and one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung. Mrs. William H. Clapp, State Regent of New York, presided.

Introduced by Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice-president of the *Herald Tribune* welcomed the guests. Mrs. Clapp then presented the Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, who presided over the Conference.

The first speaker was Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, the father of the restoration idea. He spoke intimately and most interestingly on "The Origin and Background of the Restoration."

The second speaker on the morning program was Mr. William G. Perry, of the firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, architects of the Restoration.

Mr. Perry said, "The architects of the eighteenth century were a part of the consequential scheme of the Renaissance. Led by Sir Christopher Wren they developed in England a truly noble style. Wren died in 1723. (Many of the finest buildings in London might be called his monuments.) According to very creditable evidence, it was he who prepared the design for the first building of the College of William and Mary in 1673. The style was the outgrowth of the adaptation of the Italian Renaissance upon the low countries. This was natural since the Royalists during the Commonwealth, found congenial asylum there.

"Thus, in viewing Williamsburg, one must have in mind some conception of the source of what one sees standing there. One sees buildings of public and private nature standing serenely upon carefully chosen site, each expressive of its purpose, displaying character, calm and full of vigor. Their quiet repose is not necessarily a key to the type of lives that their occupants lived, but, perhaps, more truly, a key to the type of lives that they would fain have lived if left undisturbed and independent in their colonial occupations.

"The architecture of Queen Anne is a pure, simple style endowed with a conception of noble scale, perfectly related to a generous conception of life. From this root descended the Georgian, and as refinement of elements succeeded previous efforts at refinement, the natural limit was eventually reached. Williamsburg represents an architectural style in its flourishing form.

"In this Restoration, we have acted as proxies for the architects of the early eighteenth century and have attempted, through the patient, generous help of Mr. Rockefeller, to see the setting through the eyes of the original designers.

"There was a complete lack of ostentation in these buildings. Horace Walpole says, 'no generation is satisfied with the achievement of its predecessors, but must improve on this perfection', however, there is something precious in the old which should be preserved."

During the intermission Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs of the *Herald Tribune* entertained the speakers and guests of honor at a delicious luncheon in the roof garden of the hotel.

The afternoon session opened promptly at two o'clock. Mrs. Goodhue invited the audience to don the cloak of two hundred years ago, which had been put aside during the luncheon hour, and begin again its pilgrimage to Williamsburg over Route #1 turning onto Route #60 entering

Williamsburg on Duke of Gloucester Street. She spoke of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a beneficent spirit which, unseen, had made possible a wonderful project, stating that his representative was Mr. Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., whom she then introduced. Mr. Chorley spoke on "The Major Purposes of the Restoration" saying that the Conference was a distinct complement to the restoration of Williamsburg, held under the auspices of such an influential newspaper as the *Herald Tribune* and the distinguished organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. He considered it a privilege to participate in the program and wished to express his personal as well as the appreciation of his associates of the great honor bestowed upon them. One of the purposes of the restoration was to restore the first city in the American Colonial Period to its original beauty which must be done accurately, all else subordinate to this.

This created the department of Research and Record. Data was sought and found in British museums and libraries, and even in libraries of France, in addition to similar places in this country, and in historical societies, family records and court records. Over 150 foundations of buildings were unearthed which revealed 40 tons of silver, china, iron and other materials. The latter articles were found by sifting the dirt which was upturned. Restoration of Williamsburg buildings is nearly completed, the next step will be the presentation and interpretation of the restoration. Williamsburg is a living community and is visited by persons from all parts of the United States as well as from Europe. It must be made to live again in its culture, craftsmanship and fine arts.

A library of 3000 items was presented to Williamsburg which contained facts about cabinet makers, blacksmiths and metal workers. A building is planned which will house craftsmen of all these types. Over 200 stores and firms have applied for the privilege of displaying or distributing these reproductions.

In conclusion Mr. Chorley said that if this conference is to be of lasting value, its interest must be in a larger and more

elusive way, in stirring the souls of those men and women who witness the value, the culture and the craftsmanship of the colonial period displaying, as they do, the simplicity of life, strength of character and fidelity of purpose of these pioneers of America.

Mr. Francis MacComber of McCutcheon's spoke on "The Influence of Williamsburg on Contemporary Decoration." Having studied interior decoration since 1924, Mr. MacComber spoke with authority on his subject. He stated that English reproductions or antiques are in great demand.

There are sixteen colors approved by the Restoration committee, covering shades of green, brown, grey, yellow and orange. He spoke of the India prints used at the windows of the ball room in the Palace, a sample of which was hung on the wall. The furniture styles are in great range of quality so that one had a large choice. Mr. MacComber stated that the decorators owed much to the Restoration as it showed the finest authentic reproductions in this country.

Mr. Arthur A. Shurcliff, landscape architect for the Restoration spoke on "City Plan and Landscape Problems of Colonial Williamsburg" in a very interesting and intimate way. He said that between eighty and a hundred English estates were visited and measured in order to get the proper dimensions and that several brick paths had been unearthed in Williamsburg, and finally laid again just as found. Mrs. Goodhue stated that the April number of *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC* is to contain an illustrated article on Williamsburg. At the close of the talk by Mr. Shurcliff, questions were asked of Mr. Perry, the architect, by those present, answers to which revealed many interesting facts.

Mrs. Goodhue closed the session with a brief address, reading a few paragraphs also from the Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates held at the capitol in the City of Williamsburg, June 20th and 29th, 1776. She closed with the words, "Time does not pass; it is we who pass!"

The meeting stood adjourned at four o'clock, after which those present were the guests of Mrs. Ogden Reid at afternoon tea.

Life in Colonial America

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

III—Prelude to Plymouth

THE settling of Plymouth was distinctly a religious exodus. It has no exact parallel in history. The roots of it lie in England in the Reformation which was based on insistence upon the right to religious opinion. Human nature, however, being what it is, it was not long until the proponents of the movement fell under the natural temptation to insist upon the inviolability of their own united views and to urge civil support of them.

As a result of her sympathy with this new Protestant movement which her father, Henry VIII, had espoused, Queen Elizabeth in 1599 caused to be passed the Act of Uniformity which forbade any minister to use a form or ritual other than that of the new church which had been established by Parliament. Many of the English clergy, especially those who had sought shelter in Switzerland and Germany during those troublous years preceding the Reformation, resented this return to dogmatic ruling over their religious affairs and out of this there grew the Puritan movement.

In England the feeling was acute, the definite objections to the old order being a refusal to accept a prescribed ritual, determination to abolish the Book of Common Prayer from their own services and disapproval of the use of the surplice. In consequence the name "Separatists" was attached to this group of objectors and as such they are known in history. There were three such groups in England, one at Gainsborough, one at Austerfield and one at Scrooby. It is the latter group to which later became attached the name "Pilgrims." They were sometimes derisively called "Brownists" because of Robert Brown who printed the first statement of their doctrines.

Such was the feeling of resentment and ill-will toward the Separatists that their religious meetings became the occasion for insult and mob intrusion. This trying situation was endured for several years until it reached the point where worship had become impossible because of the in-

vasion of their enemies. Choice must be made between recantation and flight, and as the former was impossible to them, the latter was their only recourse. Two Separatist groups being already resident in Holland, that country seemed to offer them the surest haven.

Holland, at that time, was the only country which admitted all professed followers of Jesus Christ irrespective of their form of worship. Hence to Holland the little group fled, taking refuge in Amsterdam. Finding themselves thrust into a bitter doctrinal controversy which was raging between two groups of Separatists who had preceded them, their sojourn lasted but a year. Wounded by the trials and turbulences of the last few years in England, they longed for a place in which they might rest their souls and worship God in peace according to their consciences. So, on May 1, 1609, the group moved on to Leyden, twenty miles distant, by permission of the authorities of that city, and there they remained for eleven years.

The society had numbered about one hundred when its members arrived at Amsterdam and after taking up their residence in Leyden, it increased steadily to about three hundred. A large dwelling was purchased in 1611 and was used as the residence of their pastor, the beloved John Robinson, a man of an unusual combination of spiritual and temporal wisdom. The dwelling was also used as a meeting place and in the rear of it twenty-one cottages were erected for poor emigrants of their faith.

William Brewster was chosen as their elder. This man had been educated at Cambridge and had served under one of the secretaries of State of England. With the change of political appointments he had been deprived of this position and had been given one as postmaster and agent of the affairs of Scrooby Manor. It was in this office that his contact with the Separatist group had been made.

Another outstanding member of the Scrooby Separatists, later to be known as the Pilgrims, was William Bradford who became identified with them at the age of seventeen when he was already conspicuous for his ability and high character.

Leyden was the seat of the great university of that name and here Pastor Robinson, Brewster and Bradford were all very happy affiliating with this intellectual atmosphere. They had opportunity for association with learned men and access to great libraries. Robinson was admitted to the university and took part in public debates. Brewster taught the English language to the Dutch students and opened a publishing house of a simple nature which gave him the opportunity to print books and pamphlets of a theological nature. Bradford engaged himself in studying ancient languages in order that he might, as he said, see with his "own eyes the ancient oracles of God in all their native beauty."

It would seem as though life were very rosy for all of them, but this was not wholly true and as time advanced difficulties projected themselves more and more seriously into the scene. In the first place, the life and pursuits of members of the Separatist colony had, back in England, been of an agricultural and simple nature. Here, in order to sustain themselves and their families, they had been compelled to abruptly change their course of daily living, to engage in humble and arduous industrial pursuits to which they were neither fitted by experience nor inclination.

Then, too, the language of the Dutch was not their native tongue and they came to see that their children were growing up not as English citizens, but as Dutch, and that sooner or later their descendants would lose their own native speech and the consciousness of their English blood and heritage. They felt that they had been unable to impress their religious views upon the Dutch people and their distress over their inability to persuade their Dutch neighbors of the necessity of observing the Sabbath, which seemed to them an indispensable custom, aroused an increasing fear of the encroachment of worldliness upon their own children.

Bradford complained that the young people were getting "the raines off their necks

and departing from their parents . . . and that others took upon them viages (voyages) far by sea and others (a) worse course tending to dissoluteness and the danger of their souls to the great grief of their parents and dishonor to God."

This, indeed, became an overwhelming spiritual issue. They prayed, fasted and sought the direction of God in this tremendous situation. The hope of changing to their own convictions the members of this foster nation, however friendly and kind they had been, must be painfully abandoned and being deeply absorbed in the transcendent desire to "serve our God with a pure conscience according to His will revealed," gradually the necessity for a change of environment thrust itself upon them.

In addition to these fears, they realized that the twelve years' truce between Holland and Spain would terminate in 1621 and they were beset by terror lest Spain should subordinate the Netherlands and, in consequence, introduce the horrible cruelties and godlessness credited to them, the tortures of the Inquisition, the suffering related by men who had been imprisoned in Spanish dungeons, of which they knew. This thought filled their minds with a desperate and increasing restlessness. How bitterly they were torn at the thought of emigrating again! It had been difficult to adapt themselves to the new surroundings, new language and strange people, and now where could they go with assurance of avoiding the things from which they might flee? There seemed but one alternative, that of colonizing in the new land, America.

Here, again, formidable apprehensions assailed this prospect. Through the years there had reached them repeated tales of the long and perilous voyage across the seas in a sailing vessel, the prey, perhaps, of violent storms. If fortunate enough to arrive in the new land, they would not be received by a civilized community which offered certain institutions of comfort and protection as had been the case when they migrated from England to Holland. Rather would this new enterprise carry them into a new land where savages, hunger and privation of various sorts and the ravages of sickness and death would confront them.

Still, they clung to the fact that by that time, 1619, many men, women and children

had made the voyage with success and there were said to be one hundred women living in Virginia.

We may the better realize the tremendous conflict in arriving at a decision when we know that only a small fraction of the whole group decided to take the risk. This particular movement toward colonization was entirely different from that impelling those who settled Jamestown. These Pilgrims were but a handful, without financial backing, political influence, or any guarantee of even a meager degree of success or protection. They had, however, the greatest endowment of the human soul, a supreme faith.

At this point a fortunate incident occurred. The Virginia Company, one of the foremost colonizing companies of that day, finding itself at the point of bankruptcy, made a special offer of unusual privileges and terms to groups who would either go to Virginia themselves or send tenants who would agree to set up private plantations. The conditions governing such a migration were exceptionally liberal. They were told that they would be guaranteed the right to live as a distinct body, subject only to their own governor and the laws of the colony and that they could probably secure from the king a grant of religious toleration to worship God in their own way. It was after long and prayerful consideration that they took the first steps toward making arrangements for the venture.

Acutely conscious that they were English people, gladly acknowledging themselves subject to their own "dread sovereign," they declined several proposals made by the Dutch to settle elsewhere in Holland or under the sovereignty of Holland in the new land. At this time, New England as we know it was practically unknown as a region. No settlement had been established. The first thought of the Pilgrims was to settle in the region of the Hudson Bay or in Virginia, or in Guiana.

In the summer of 1617, the Leyden Pilgrims sent Robert Cushman and Deacon John Carver to England to see what could be secured in the way of influence toward gaining equipment and passage. Sir Edwin Sandys, the brother of William Brewster's former employer at Scrooby, being approached, appealed to the Archbishop of

Canterbury to allow them to go to America. This the Archbishop refused claiming that the Brownists, a name by which they had in the early years been ironically called, assumed a liberty of worship which did not include respect for monarchy.

A contact was therefore made with "divers selecte gentlemen" in order to exempt the Virginia Company from any responsibility. The famous "Seven Articles" were drawn up by Robinson and Brewster, in which were declared the opinions of the Church at Leyden and although the Archbishop rejected the Articles, the Virginia Company accepted them. Years later, Winslow wrote that the Company was in entire sympathy with the aims and plans of the Pilgrims declaring that this movement was of God and confirmed their faith by lending them £300 which the Pilgrims afterwards repaid. An anonymous person made a gift to the prospective colonists of £500 for the "trayninge and bringing upp of the infidel children" of the new land, upon the recommendation of the sailing company. King James was asked by the Secretary of State to permit the Leyden group liberty of conscience under his protection and to guarantee this in a written statement. This he declined to do, but promised that he would not molest them.

The Pilgrims were distressed by this lack of positive guarantee, but they came to agree that inasmuch as a royal warrant could be revoked in any case if the king should wish, probably his spoken word was as much protection as a more formal one might be. A letter expressing deepest gratitude for the personal interests of Sandys and the King's secretary, Sir Robert Naunton, was sent by the Leyden church, and in this were embodied clarifying statements as to their doctrinal and political views.

Owing to the internal problems of the Virginia Company affairs dragged out for two years. Many letters passed between the company and the prospective pilgrims; discouragements and apprehensions assailed the latter, these being heightened by the news that one of their elders at Amsterdam who had previously sailed to Virginia, had died.

In his "History of the Plimoth Plantation," William Bradford a governor of the colony wrote, "It was answered that all

great, & honorable actions, are accompanied with great difficulties; and must be, both enterprised, and overcome with answerable courages. It was granted ye dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not inuincible. For though their were many of them likly, yet they were not cartaine; It might be sundrie of ye things feared, might neuer befale; others by prouidente care & ye vse of good means (might in a great measure be preuented; and all of them (through ye help of Good) by fortitude, and patience, might either be borne, or overcome. True it was that such attempts were not to be made, and vnder-taken without good ground, & reason; not rashly, or lightly as many haue done for curiositie, or hope of gaine, etc. But their condition was not ordinarie; their ends were good & honourable; their calling lawfull, & vrgente; and therefore they might expecte ye blessing of God in their proceeding. Yea though they should loose their liues in this action, yet might they haue comforte in the same, and their endeauors would be honourable."

It is believed that the Pilgrims fully intended to go to Virginia. There was plenty of land still available on the James River and practically all of the news which they had received of the new land had come from that region. Joseph Wyncop, a clergyman not of their persuasion who wished to go to America requested a patent for the Pilgrims, applying for a particular plantation in Virginia.

However, the Wyncop patent was never used. A misfortune occurred during the summer of 1619 in the publishing by Brewster and Brewer, on their little printing press, of Calderwood's "Perth Assembly" in which King James was charged with an attempt to force the Angelican Church upon the Scottish people. Brewster was obliged to go into hiding until the king's wrath had abated. This, then, was an inauspicious time to press upon the king the matter of support for the proposed colony and to save the condition offers were made by the Dutch during the following winter to the Leyden Church that they settle somewhere else of their own choosing in Holland, or migrate to a Dutch colony. This offer was rejected, probably because of the appearance of a Thomas Weston, a man

quite conspicuous in the affairs of colonizing America, but not at all times commendably so because of his impetuous judgment.

Weston was at this time treasurer and leader of a group of Merchant Adventurers in London, having for an associate one John Pierce, a citizen and clothmaker of London. Being attracted by the special privileges offered at that time by the Virginia Company, including the grant of a particular plantation to any interested group who would emigrate, Weston, on February 20, 1620, secured a patent from that Company and hastened to Leyden to interest the Separatists in it. His attempts must have been persuasive for the little group abandoned its intention of sailing under the Virginia Company and, instead, joined with Weston in using the Pierce patent after being assured that the merchants would supply the necessary funds and make all needed preparations.

There were diverse disputes and wavering of purpose but with eventual determination not to settle in Virginia, but to choose the new territory called New England which offered particularly good fishing rights. The matter ended with an agreement to sail with Weston under the patent with Pierce and his associates which Weston had secured. The terms of agreement assured that the colonists were to be neither tenants nor servants, but were to be regarded as on equal terms with the associates of the Company in England. The Company was not an incorporated one but was a voluntary joint stock organization. Both capital and profits were to belong to the Company for seven years after which time they were to be divided among the partners or stockholders proportionately. By "capital" was meant lands, houses, goods, animals and other chattels.

The stockholding group remaining in England contributed at least one share each at \$50.00 (our currency) per share to the common interests; a second group of adventurers or planters, mostly from London, invested, each, \$50.00 in money or supplies. The Pilgrims, who could contribute nothing except themselves and their conscientious hard work, were also accredited as having invested \$50.00 each.

As they were about to depart, it was discovered that, in making their negotiations,

Robert Cushman had accepted two very unfavorable conditions. They were, first, an agreement to give the merchants a right to one half ownership in all the houses and lands at the end of the seven year period and, second, the omission of a previously accepted clause granting to each planter two days per week for free labor for himself. As might be expected, this discovery aroused consternation and vigorous complaints. Weston refused to continue under other terms and, thus, the Pilgrims who had sold their houses and bits of land back in Leyden and had invested the money in a vessel, "The Speedwell," for their purpose could only accept the situation which they were unable to alter.

On July 22, 1620, in their little vessel the Pilgrims embarked for Southampton, England, where they joined another ship, "The Mayflower," which had been hired by Weston for the passage. These two ships carrying only 35 of the 238 members of the Leyden Church, left Southampton on August 5th. "The Speedwell," a small ship of 60 tons, proved so leaky and altogether unseaworthy that twice the caravel was obliged to return to shore, the second time to load the Mayflower with such passengers from both ships as were still of a mind to sail, the rest returning to London. The Mayflower finally departed on September 16, 1620, with 101 persons, besides the officers and crew, on board; 56 of these were adult passengers, 20 were boys and 11 were girls, some of these children probably being waifs sent from London. There were also 9 servants and 5 men who were not Separatists and an officer and crew unit of 48.

Three or four of the crew and one passenger died enroute and the voyage of 65 days was so difficult that half of the band, weakened by bad air and poor food, succumbed during the first winter. On November 9th the Mayflower sighted Cape Cod where the Pilgrims remained for one month, sending out exploring parties to the nearby territory. Before landing on the shore of Cape Cod on November 11th, in obedience to the wise and saintly advice

of their beloved pastor, John Robinson, who had remained in Leyden by agreement to minister to the majority of his flock, they drew up the famous Mayflower Compact, the first germ of popular government in the new world. It is couched in these impressive words which we give you in their modern spelling so as to make them more readable:

"In the name of God, amen. We whose names are under written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and the honour of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid: and by virtue hereof, do enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; into which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the eleventh of November, in the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno. Dom. 1620."

Sailing into the Bay on December 16th, the little band of Pilgrims disembarked from the ship. William Bradford wrote of the incident, "Being thus arrived in a good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed ye God of heaven, who had brought them over ye vast & furious ocean, and delivered them from all ye perils & miseries thereof, againe to set their feete on ye firme and stable earth, their proper elemente." And thus came the Pilgrims to America!

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Chapter Work Told Pictorially



PAHA WAKAN CHAPTER, VERMILLION, S. D., WAS THE FIRST CHAPTER ORGANIZED IN THE STATE, MAY 1, 1905. THE CHAPTER WAS GIVEN THE SIOUX INDIAN NAME FOR SPIRIT MOUND, A FEW MILES NORTH OF VERMILLION, VISITED BY LEWIS AND CLARK IN 1804



THIRTY-NINTH STAR CHAPTER, WATERTOWN, S. D. WAS ORGANIZED MARCH 8, 1912. THIS CHAPTER IS PLACING A MARKER AT THE GRAVE OF A REGENT, MRS. PRITCHARD



BLACK HILLS CHAPTER, S. D., ORGANIZED APRIL, 1921, IN BELLE FOUCHE WITH 13 CHARTER MEMBERS FROM BELLE FOUCHE, DEADWOOD, LEAD, SPEARFISH, AND NEWELL, A RADIUS OF 100 MILES. BLACK HILLS CHAPTER CHOSE THIS NAME BECAUSE OF SCATTERED RESIDENTS AMONG THE HILLS CITIES



ANNA WAINWRIGHT CUSHING CHAPTER, PIERRE, S. D. ORGANIZED JUNE 10, 1920. NAMED FOR AN ANCESTOR OF MRS. AMOS E. AYERS, STATE REGENT AT THE TIME OF ORGANIZATION. MRS. SARAH SUMMERSIDE, SEATED IN CENTER, IS A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER



CAPTAIN ALEXANDER TEDFORD CHAPTER, HURON, S. D., ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 19, 1918. VIRGINIA BARCLAY MOODY WAS ITS FIRST REGENT AND THE CHAPTER WAS NAMED FOR HER GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER TEDFORD. HE WAS A FIERY YOUNG VIRGINIAN OF SCOTCH-IRISH DESCENT WHO WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURTHOUSE



DANIEL NEWCOMB CHAPTER, YANKTON, S. D., WAS NAMED FOR A REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR OF MRS. F. V. STEVENS, ONE OF THE FIRST REGENTS. THIS CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED DECEMBER 7, 1913



CHARLOTTE WARRINGTON TURNER CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED AT REDFIELD, COUNTY SEAT OF SPINK COUNTY, IN APRIL, 1923. IT WAS NAMED AFTER SOUTH DAKOTA'S REAL DAUGHTER WHOSE FATHER, SERGEANT WILLIAM WARRINGTON OF VIRGINIA, WAS A MEMBER OF WASHINGTON'S BODYGUARD



MAC PHERSON CHAPTER, ABERDEEN, S. D., WAS NAMED FOR JAMES MAC PHERSON, WHO WAS BORN AT KINGUSSIE, SCOTLAND, IN 1738. HE MADE TRANSLATIONS OF THE ILIAD AND OF THE OSSIAN POEMS. HE DIED IN 1796 AND WAS BURIED IN THE POETS CORNER OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. THE CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED APRIL 21, 1913



NANCY PEABODY CHAPTER, MITCHELL, S. D., ORGANIZED DECEMBER 19, 1930, WAS NAMED FOR A NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL RESIDENT NOTED FOR GREAT SKILL IN KNITTING. THIS OLDTIME ACCOMPLISHMENT GREATLY BENEFITED REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. THE CHAPTER HAS CONTRIBUTED TO STATE AND NATIONAL PROJECTS OF THE D. A. R. AND ERECTED A MARKER AT THE SITE OF THE EARLIEST PIONEER ACTIVITIES IN DAVISON COUNTY



JOHN KERR CHAPTER, BROOKINGS, S. D., WAS ORGANIZED MARCH 7, 1921, AND NAMED IN HONOR OF ROBERT F. KERR, BELOVED BROOKINGS CITIZEN. JOHN KERR WAS HIS ANCESTOR WHO FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTION. THERE ARE TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS, TEN OF WHOM WERE AMONG THE TWENTY-FIVE CHARTER MEMBERS



MARY CHILTON CHAPTER, SIOUX FALLS, S. D., WAS ORGANIZED JUNE 17, 1915. THE NAME OF MARY CHILTON WAS CHOSEN TO HONOR AND PERPETUATE HER NAME



SOUTH DAKOTA GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMS. (LEFT) MISS VIRGINIA KIEHLBAUCH, AVON, S. D., SOUTH DAKOTA'S FIRST REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., 1936, IN THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE CONTEST OPEN TO GIRLS FROM EVERY STATE, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. (RIGHT) MISS ELIZABETH MILLS, FORT PIERRE, S. D., SECOND PILGRIM, 1937



HOME OF THE ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER, 401 NORTH GREEN STREET, OTTUMWA, IOWA. THE HOME WAS A GIFT FROM THE LATE MR. HERMAN W. MERRILL, SUBJECT TO A LIFE ESTATE OF HIS DAUGHTER. FLAG DAY HAS BEEN OBSERVED BY THE CHAPTER IN THIS HOUSE THE PAST TEN YEARS



ON INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1936, DR. J. B. RICE, COUNTY HISTORIAN, AND MRS. J. L. BEESON, OUTGOING HISTORIAN, GEORGIA D. A. R., ERECTED GOVERNMENT HEADSTONES OVER SIX GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. IN THE PICTURE ARE JUDGE JAMES B. PARK OF THE OAKMULGEE CIRCUIT AND MRS. DAVID FERGUSON, HISTORIAN OF BALDWIN COUNTY, AT THE GRAVE OF EZEKIEL EVANS PARK. OTHERS MARKED WERE: JAMES PARK, REV. SAMUEL WHATLEY, CAPT. JONAS FOCHE, CAPT. ARCHIBALD GRESHAM AND MAJOR DAVIS GRESHAM



MARCIA BURNS CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., GAVE A TEA IN HONOR OF THE D. C. STATE OFFICERS IN THE HISTORIC ALVA BELMONT HOUSE, DECEMBER 19, 1936. RECEIVING WITH MRS. MINNIE ASHBROOK TULL, REGENT, WERE MRS. CHARLES CARROLL HAIG, STATE REGENT; MRS. T. TEMPLE HILL, STATE CHAPLAIN; MRS. EARL BRENTWOOD FULLER, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY; MRS. ELMER E. CURRY, STATE REGISTRAR; MRS. SAMUEL B. WOODBRIDGE, STATE LIBRARIAN; MISS MARY E. BLACK, ASSISTANT STATE TREASURER. MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, D. C., WAS ALSO IN THE RECEIVING LINE BUT NOT WHEN THE ABOVE PICTURE WAS TAKEN



SOME CHARACTERS IN A PAGEANT "PLYMOUTH, THE SHRINE OF THE PILGRIMS," WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY MRS. ROBERT BURNS FOR GENERAL ASA DANFORTH CHAPTER OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.



WINCHESTER CHAPTER, WINCHESTER, IND., FEATURED A WINDOW DISPLAY OF MANY OLD ARTICLES OWNED BY CHAPTER MEMBERS, CREATING INTEREST IN A RAPIDLY GROWING MUSEUM STARTED THIS YEAR. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR GUN IS OWNED BY MISS BELLE EDGER. THE CHINA WAS CONTRIBUTED BY THE REGENT, MRS. S. D. SUMMERS. MISS NAOMI ABLE, PAGE AT THE STATE CONFERENCE, WAS THE MODEL FOR THE HUNDRED-YEAR OLD WEDDING DRESS AND POKE BONNET



ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1936, THE STATE OF FRANKLIN CHAPTER, JONESBORO, TENN., UNVEILED THIS BEAUTIFUL MARKER AT THE GRAVE OF JACOB BROWN, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. ABOUT 1770, BROWN SETTLED NEAR THE NOLICHUCKY RIVER ON LAND PURCHASED FROM THE CHEROKEES FOR ONE RIFLE. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. J. M. FINK, CHAPLAIN; MRS. JUSTUS T. WHITLOCK, ORGANIZING REGENT; MRS. FRANK S. PATTON, REGENT

George Washington—World Statesman

FREDERICK M. HUNTER, CHANCELLOR

Oregon State System of Higher Education

HERO worship is a part of the quality of being human. Both the primitive tribesman and the sophisticated and cultured scion of modern life possess the trait in common. The American people, together with other peoples of the world, love their heroes. But we Americans have grown into our own peculiar habits of adoring or abusing them as the fancy strikes us. We easily remember the puncture of the great Lindbergh bubble of popularity, the fall of the Helen Wills idol, or those of us who are older recall the tragic breaking of the Richmond P. Hobson wave of popularity and the falling star of fame of Admiral Dewey and General Grant. We exalt to the high heavens in the burst of our first emotions and then cast down to the depths when a human fault is visible to the popular fancy. So American hero worship is both truculent and cavalier.

With our truly great men, those who have attained to the place of world stature, those whom we have been compelled to share with the nations of the earth and the epochs of time, we also have our individualistic fashion. Our emotional adoration evolves into permanent reverence. Popular belief proceeds with their memories into the realm of legend and myth. We build in popular esteem great romances around their careers. In the case of Washington we confidently teach as historical fact the romantic tale of the cherry tree legend or we glorify, as in our Lincoln, the antithesis of the log cabin and the White House. We thus make of our great, while yet their memory is green among us, heroes comparable to the giants of classic myth.

That, however, is only the initial phase of our worship-tradition. We then bring forth a generation of "unmaskers" and "debunkers". With the color and flourish of historical research the learned and erudite academic reformer unveils the idol, scoffs at the halo and reveals the feet of clay. In the long run these reformers of history succeed only in casting suspicion upon the

methods of historical and biographical research while the valid appraisals of our really great men march confidently down the years with an ever growing and soundly sustained fame which rests upon the true worth of their lives and characters.

Far worse than the fancies of our fickleness is our disregard of the evidences of history in the solution of the vital problems of our democracy. We worship or abase the hero or enshrine him in an atmosphere of enduring affection, but are blind or faltering in using the methods in which he met the problems of his day. Democracies have a peculiar blindness to the light of historical evidence. Great issues in previous times and situations quite comparable to those we face, may have been resolved by those whom we set up as heroes through the use of expedients easily available today, but popular attitudes operating under the sway of prejudice or petty personal purposes may entirely shut off the possibilities of reasonable solution.

After one hundred and fifty years of the United States of America as the perpetual and enduring monument to the life of Washington, it is almost hopeless to attempt to point out any new interpretation but there are three phases of the work of this great world character which are not as frequently discussed and seriously applied as the more romantic features of the great career.

George Washington was the CREATOR of a new democracy for the peoples of the world, the American brand of democracy. Of course democracy was not new—the Greeks had inaugurated a type of their own. Their civilization grew to a climax which rested upon a base of slavery. The respectable Greek citizen, the authoritative and responsible thinking unit of Greek democracy, must, forsooth, be the owner of from fifty to several thousands of slaves to maintain his respectability.

European peoples pushed political thinking on toward democracy and since the

foundation of our own republic one hundred and fifty years ago we have seen the absolutisms of the world and especially of Europe level down into the democratic philosophy of political thinking until at the close of the great war every absolute government in the world had disappeared. But the European versions of democracy were all evolved from monarchy. All of them rested upon a recognized, highly centralized authority at the heart of the national government which made concessions to the doctrines of civil liberty, and granted restrictive constitutions in the interests of individual rights and local self-government. Even the Swiss Republic, the only national government founded upon democratic philosophy which had survived in Europe up to the time of our own revolution, was an outgrowth and modification of European monarchy.

It remained for the thirteen struggling colonies of America under the inspiring and compelling influence of the greatest and most devoted of the world statesmen of his day to create the first nation originating in local self-government and individual rights and liberties instead of from the waning wreckage of absolute monarchy. Through the entire history of the growth of English liberty, from the struggles of English leaders with the Plantagenet and the Stuart kings, through the wresting of the charter of civil liberties in the form of the bill of rights, from the new dynasty headed by William and Mary, down to the resistance of the American colonies, English democracy had been a series of limitations placed upon monarchy and a curbing and modification of central authority. Washington became the apostle of the cause of the English commons against George III and the Hanoverians with their revived doctrines of divine right. For the Whigs in England he fought the battle of a constitutional monarchy. For the thirteen individualistic colonies he fought the battle for the rights of local communities and the citizens of local units of government. Here was the first governmental structure in the world erected upon the theory that the cause of the individual and his rights came first. Here was the first instance of a central authority created out of the practices of local self-government. And

throughout our history the tradition of the supremacy of local authority as the paramount force in our governmental practice has been our unique strength and safeguard.

With the formation of the constitution barely sufficient authority was reposed in the central structure to create and maintain a nation and for "four score and seven years" even this sufficiency was contested. How completely we have devoted ourselves to this cause is attested by the fact that in the century and a half required for the conquest of the continent we have developed into a people relying upon 185,000 separate self-governing units for the realization of the fruitage of our democracy, the fulfillment of "The American Dream." It was this brand of democracy that Washington, in fighting for the cause of the English liberals and the American individualists, brought as a new gift to the world, and today it remains the greatest single hope for the perpetuation of civil liberty and for the universalization of equality of opportunity for the individual which exists among mankind.

Washington was the founder of the Union by virtue of the success of his conduct of the revolution and his victory at Yorktown. But the Union was far from a fact achieved with the climatic victory of Yorktown and the consequent Treaty of Paris in 1783. The danger of the next five years from the signing of the Treaty until the beginning of the operation of the Constitution as the authoritative instrument of our national government was much more serious and much more of a threat to the final great outcome than any of the grave crises of the war itself. The very fact of the pioneer tradition everywhere prevalent among the colonies, together with the struggle for economic success and even existence which pressed individuals, local communities, and commonwealths, aligned the colonies in bristling array against one another. The single common cause of resistance against the stubborn authority of the English king had kept them loosely federated although woefully administered during the eight years of the war. Now with the removal of any super-authority there were suspicions, jealousies and re-

bellions against all authority as in the case of Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts.

It is hard for anyone but the scholarly student of history and the searcher of the documents of the sources to grasp how great this danger really was or how nearly the entire great boon to mankind, for which the revolution was fought, came to being entirely lost through the very spirit of individualism that has now become the key to our entire democratic philosophy. Had not Washington himself been as great as he was, of as consecrated a character, with as far-sighted vision, with all the fullness of tact and diplomacy of the greatest European statesmen, the cause would after all have been lost and a group of quarrelsome, struggling, political units would have resulted on the American continent. But as we look back upon that time, which our historians now call the critical period, we see even a more capable and glorious character founding a nation to represent this democratic philosophy than the hero we so appropriately admired during the war of the Revolution as the successful challenger of George III and his revived divine-right theory of government.

Washington used chiefly three means to accomplish final unification. Only a few historians have fully credited this great strategic achievement, but the more we study Washington's use of the experiences of history in his approach to the problems of his day, the more we are convinced that without the influence of Washington during the years 1783 to 1788 it is doubtful, indeed, if a single great unified nation could have been born.

The first method Washington used was to exert personal influence and argument upon a group of very powerful friends. Upon retiring from the position of commander-in-chief of the Army, he directed a personal letter to the Governor of all the colonies with a masterful presentation of the cause for union. This exerted an immeasurable influence upon the final outcome. Let me quote from this letter as given in Lodge's biography:*

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence,

of the United States, as an independent power:

"*First:* An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

"*Second:* A regard to public justice.

"*Third:* The adoption of a proper peace establishment; and,

"*Fourth:* The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community."

Fully as potent as his influence among the governors of the colonies were his personal conferences with and letters to such men as Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Morris, Knox and Randolph. These men, through the human insight and political wisdom of Washington, became an inspired group of leaders who carried over to the individualistic elements of the many communities of the colonies the conception of a single constitution and a central federal authority.

The second powerful factor in unification was the use of the northwest territory as a common interest. Washington was the most outspoken of all the public men of the day advocating the settlement of the Ohio Valley, and migration upon the valley of the Mohawk to the Great Lakes and thence westward. He, himself, had explored on at least three occasions this great pioneer frontier. He was promoter and founder of a series of companies in Maryland and Virginia for the settlement of the western lands and for the use of a waterways system in facilitating commerce between the western regions and the seaboard. Through his influence the ordinance of 1787, one of the most fundamental of the statutes which created a precedent for the subsequent policy-making measures governing the western country, was included in the movement for a central interest on the part of all the colonies. Thus Washington's western explorations, his encouragement of the James River and Potomac River Companies, his advice as to the creation of this great public domain with a plan for its government, became the second great factor

*Volume 2, page 18.

in the development of a common interest and consequent union on the part of the colonies.

More important than either of the preceding factors was the gradual development of the idea of a constitutional convention. It was as a result of the negotiations between Virginia and Maryland, which Washington had advised and finally initiated, that the preliminary meeting at Annapolis was called, out of which grew the summons for the constitutional convention in 1787. Thus we find Washington again the wise leader who, through methods thoroughly consistent with his conceptions of democracy, founded the federal union as the great instrumentality of the American brand of democracy among the peoples of the world.

These two signal accomplishments, the creation of the American type of democracy and the foundation of the Union, were not the only unique contributions of Washington to the political history of the world. Washington was the greatest INTERNATIONALIST which the United States of America has produced, the author of the enduring policy of the United States of America in its relationship to other nations which continues to this day and is constantly evolving into an ever greater fruitfulness.

The phrase, "Honest friendship with all nations but entangling alliances with none," was never used by Washington although it was a result of the carefully thought out and persistently applied policy of Washington's administration. It was coined by Jefferson and used in his first inaugural address.

Washington's was not a wishy-washy conception of internationalism which would in impractical fashion sweep away our national strength and distinctiveness and our traditional policies of statesmanship, for sound international policy is founded first on a reasonable philosophy of nationalism. This doctrine was the keynote of all of Washington's great work in creating a place for the United States of America in the family of nations.

The instruments used in laying the foundation of American foreign policy were first, the neutrality proclamation; second, Jay's Treaty which was peculiarly the work

of Washington; and lastly his farewell address. In the neutrality proclamation Washington seemingly was forced to act as an ingrate to France. But more than any other purpose in life Washington held firmly before him the necessity of welding the struggling colonies into a strong, united nation. To do this he must not have a war with anyone nor allow the country to fall between the grinding forces of the French revolution in its fury against Great Britain and her allies. Gratitude to France with its emotional appeal to mob opinion was swept to the leftward by the influence of the French Revolution, and argued that we must live up to our obligations to France and repay her for her friendship and assistance during the revolution. But no one saw so clearly as Washington the danger of such an involvement. The neutrality policy, stated firmly and definitely in Washington's proclamation, inaugurated a tradition which has endured throughout the decades for a century and a half.

Jay's Treaty threw the light of history upon Washington's true greatness. In many respects the treaty is a poor one but it accomplished one of the greatest purposes which such an instrument has ever produced in the records of nations. The immediate results were the relinquishment of the posts still held by the British in the northwest territory and the Great Lakes region, the opening up of international commerce and trade, even though under very unpopular and restricted provisions, and finally, and most important, the establishment of machinery for an era of arbitration. In no instance of Washington's life is his true heroism so apparent as in the consummation of this treaty. So strongly did the mob assail its unpopular provisions that Alexander Hamilton's appearance in New York in its defense was greeted by a shower of brick-bats and stones even though he was the direct representative of the President himself. Had Washington appeared before almost any public group to defend the treaty he undoubtedly would have suffered the same fate. This was at the very climax of his career. After all of his services to his fellow countrymen and his recognition as a world statesman by the leaders of Europe, he was despised and rejected by his own people. But that policy

which he defended has come to be known as the initial step in a great new era of international relations among the nations of the modern world. Washington was courageous enough and consecrated enough to the great patriotic cause of his beloved country and its place among the nations to lay his own personal fame upon the altar.

Even though assailed by popular opinion which swept the nation at the time, Jay's Treaty has become unique and strategic in international affairs. The method of arbitration by joint commissions as provided in the treaty became an established fact in practice. Arbitration, while an old method among the peoples of the world which dated back even to primitive and tribal days, had been little used. But as a result of the procedures growing out of this arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, the nineteenth century became an epoch of arbitration among the nations of Europe. The evidence supporting this contention is overwhelming. During the nineteenth century the United States arbitrated 96 important cases, Great Britain 166, Germany 113, France 105, with the other nations of Europe ranging from 56 cases each on down. Thus in winning the battle for a method of settlement of the problems and issues that arose between the thirteen colonies and their people and the British government and its subjects, Washington became the author of a great policy of international conciliation and the creator of a new series of international instruments.

It was in his farewell address, however, that the charter for America's policy in international affairs was summarized and stated with Washington's characteristic thoroughness. From the doctrines here presented grew the policies and enactment of Jefferson's administration; the Monroe Doctrine, which in reality should have been called the Washington Doctrine; the policies of the administrations of Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland; the development of the Pan-American Union; the open-door policy in China as administered by John Hay; the Stimson doctrine announced as a statement of attitude in the far eastern crises that have so threatened the relationships between American and our far Pacific Basin neighbors; and even finally the "Good Neighbor" policy which is the modern phase of

the Monroe doctrine as applied to the problems arising with our central and South American neighbors. It is not fanciful nor far-fetched to attribute to this influence the great efforts of such movements as those represented in the treaties of Theodore Roosevelt's and William Howard Taft's administration, of which there were 24, and the Bryan policy of conciliation of 1913 which produced 21 treaties, and the Kellogg Pact to the doctrines which were formulated and stated by the most creative of our American statesmen.

Washington's own lucid mental picture of the possible outcomes of his administrative policies is set forth in a unique and infrequently quoted statement made a few months after his retirement from the presidency:

"As a member of an infant empire, as a philanthropist by character and if I may be allowed the expression, as a citizen of the great Republic of Humanity at large, I can not help turning my attention, sometimes, to this subject. I would be understood to mean, I cannot avoid reflecting with pleasure, on the probable influence that commerce may hereafter have on human manners, and society in general. On these occasions I consider how mankind may be connected, like One Great Family, in fraternal ties. I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic idea that, as the World is much less barbarous than it has been, its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy; that the subjects of ambition and causes for hostility are daily diminishing; and, in fine, that the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastation and horrors of war. And I most sincerely and devoutly wish that the exertions of those having this object in view may effect what human nature cries aloud for—a General Peace."

Then in summary as we face our problems today, we turn to George Washington as the great consecrated, far-visioned, creative statesman of our country. He created and gave the world a new democracy—the American brand. He founded and established the Union, which is the United States of America, from the thirteen individualistic and self-governing commonwealths

and communities that were the original colonies. He was the author and promulgator of a foreign policy which inaugurated a century of arbitration among the nations of the world and a permanent foreign policy for the United States.

What conclusions then and what practical applications shall we draw from this great American life? Can we be brought to use the evidences of history and the methods of Washington in a solution of the overwhelming issues which confront our people today? A few years ago at the close of the war we thought the American conception of democracy had conquered the world. Now in tragic disillusionment we see that conception swept away. Everywhere in Europe and in Asia, among millions of people, desperation has driven nations to the instrumentalities of revolution and class dominance. In all countries save those where the ideals of democracy had obtained a fundamental and basic stronghold, such as the English speaking nations, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland, France and Switzerland, peoples have surrendered to a sinister and tyrannical monster, and grim dictatorship has served the European and Oriental method of political exigency. For false sense of security, for purposes of national restoration, peoples have surrendered by millions their inherent natural rights as expressed by what we call the bill of rights or civil liberties. One hundred sixty million people in Soviet Russia submit to a tyranny more cruel and penetrating, more far reaching and thorough than even the persecution of the Czars. They willingly throw down their natural prerogatives of freedom of speech, freedom of press, assurance against false arrest, imprisonment and official murder—any right whatsoever to petition for redress of grievances. They sacrifice any right of the individual to think for himself, any possibility of intellectual development or progress, any conception that the individual has any right that the mass is bound to respect, and submit to the thinking, the arbitrary authority, the tyranny of a single individual. And for what? In order that the proletariat as a class may triumph. This is the European method. This is the method of progress by revolution inherited from absolutism and monarchy.

In Germany millions do precisely the same thing in order that a middle class of society may triumph. In Italy the same thing happens in behalf of a middle class dictatorship and everywhere an avalanche of revolution by dictatorship seems to be overwhelming the world. The American brand of democracy is the world's final hope. It is the last stand against the triumph of tyranny of classes through dictatorship. The issue today is, can we save this great human cause which Washington created triumphantly for the blessing and benefit of mankind one hundred and fifty years ago. I am not altogether confident that we shall be sufficiently wise and statesmanlike to do so. To save American democracy in its fullness and fruitage as Washington conceived it, means implementing 185,000 self-governing units. How shall this be done? Only by enlightenment. Only by a sufficient diffusion of knowledge. Only by the equipment of a sufficient number of our people for the kind of leadership which Washington and his great group inspired among the American colonies.

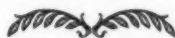
It is often said that we have too much education in our American commonwealths today, that it is costing too much money. Well may we ask how much education is too much? Among our 126 million people we have less than three million college graduates. Is one really prepared citizen in forty too many for the leadership required for a democracy where the individual citizen is sovereign? Among our 126 million people less than 11 million are even high school graduates. Is one high school graduate in 11 too many to be able to act judiciously and wisely upon the complex problems that confront democracy? There are thirty millions of our adult population of 76 million, or almost one half, who are not even elementary school graduates. Yet they have the vote. Is this more education than is needed to provide intelligent thought by the mass of our people when the individual citizen determines the turn of acutely argued policies and great issues? Not in our day will we spend too much on education or provide too lavishly for the diffusion of knowledge.

George Washington's great insight into the nature of democracy inspired him to

become the first apostle of a nation-wide plan of education which gained expression in his advocacy of a national university and his donation of personal funds for its establishment and in the creation of the great nation-wide plan for the development of state systems of education under the ordinance of 1787.

If American democracy is to survive, we can do no other than apply the lesson pointed out in a recent great utterance by Dr. Albert North Whitehead who, speaking at the Harvard Tercentenary celebration a few months ago, unerringly called upon the record of history to support his contention that no great and prosperous era of

civilization has ever come into being and flourished except upon a foundation laid by a wide diffusion of knowledge and broadly spread intellectual leadership. Since the records of history have revealed the progress of mankind the evidence has unfailingly established the fact that to maintain economic prosperity, to nurture and cherish the forces which produce economic progress and human happiness and more than all to stimulate and encourage a form of political life which guarantees full opportunity to every individual, enlightenment of the individual is the first and vital essential.



Historical Novels on Oregon

- BALCH, F. H. *The Bridge of the Gods*. (Love story).
Genevieve. (Love story.)
- CARR, M. J. *Children of the Covered Wagon*. (Juvenile.)
- CHURCHILL, C. W. *Slave Wives of Nehalem*. Story of Indians around Nehalem before white settlement.
- CONNER, SABRA. *Fighting Starrs of Oregon*.
Quest of the Sea Otter. Tale of the establishment of the first American fort and Trading Post on the Columbia.
- DYE, MRS. E. E. *The Conquest*. The true story of Lewis and Clark.
McDonald of Oregon. A story which deals first with the occupation of Oregon by American settlers, later with McDonald's expedition to Japan.
- GABRIEL, J. James Lewis. An historical novel of Astor's trading ship, "Tonquin," and early Oregon.
- HARGREAVES, SHEVA. *Cabin at the Trail's End*.
Ward of the Redskins.
Heroine of the Plains.
- HOUGH, E. *Covered Wagon*.
Magnificent Adventure.
54-40 or Fight. Has to do with Oregon boundary dispute between U. S. and Great Britain.
- HOWARD, D. F. *Oregon's First White Man*.
- HOYT, L. M. *Onesimus*. (Out of print.)
- HUESTON, E. *Star of the West*.
- LINTON, C. E. *Storm's Gift*. (Out of print.)
- MEEKER, EZRA. *Kate Mulhall*. Oregon pioneer life.
- MONROE, A. S. *Behind the Ranges*. Story of the cattle country of Oregon, brings in land-and-water troubles of early days.
- REA, E. M. *Mutiny on the Long Trail*.
King Chinook.
- ROGERS, J. H.
Beeswax and Gold. Romance dealing with the mystery of a Spanish shipwreck on the Oregon coast.
Nehalem. (Out of print.)
- ROFER, T. K. *Rebounding Vengeance*. (Out of print.)
- SABIN, E. L. *Opening the West with Lewis and Clark*. (Juvenile.)
- STARBUCK, E. *Crossing the Plains*.
- SUFFLING, E. R. *Fur Traders of the West*. (Out of print.)
- SUTTON, M. L. *Pioneer Reminiscence*. (Out of print.)
- TEICHERT, M. K. *A Romance of Old Fort Hall*.
- WILLSIE, H. M. *On to Oregon*. Chronicle of the Oregon trail with Dr. Whitman as a character.
- DUNIWAY, A. S. *Captain Gray's Company*. (Out of print and very rare.)
From the West to the West. (Out of print.)



Photo, Miss Katharine Matthies

VISITORS AND STUDENTS AT CROSSNORE ON MARCH 29, 1937



Photo, Miss Katharine Matthies

THE DEDICATION OF THE PRATT DORMITORY FOR GIRLS, CROSSNORE

National Officers and Committees

Approved Schools

Crossnore's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

EASTER Sunday, March 28th, found the President General, two National Officers, two National Chairmen, several State Regents and out of state visitors with many North Carolina Daughters at Crossnore where a cordial welcome awaited them. After a delicious supper a brief vesper service was held followed by a short program of ballads by the students.

Monday the Commencement exercises of the high school were held in the stone church on the hill. Thirty-one fine young people received their diplomas. Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, presented three Good Citizenship Medals and gave a most appropriate and inspiring address to the graduating class.

At the close of the Commencement exercises a D.A.R. program was given in the church commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the School and the dedication of the new buildings. The National Chairman of Approved Schools gave a short talk while tributes were paid to Dr. and Mrs. Sloop for their accomplishments.

This program concluded, a pilgrimage to the new buildings began. Very brief ceremonies were held at the unveiling of tablets on each one. Also the cornerstone of the new high school building was unveiled. Mrs. Stewart C. Pratt of New York gave the girls' dormitory, while the boys' dormitory was the gift of Mrs. George N. Reed of Pennsylvania. These will make more comfortable quarters for the little boys and girls. The Vocational Building was made possible by the generosity of Dr. Henry Sloan and Irving Bullard of Charlotte. Here the boys may learn many useful and interesting trades. Homespun House takes the place of the old Weaving Department which was destroyed by fire. The new county high school is being erected with the assistance of the WPA. This will greatly relieve crowded conditions and give the school a higher standing.

The dedications over, luncheon was

served to the guests in the dining hall while a group of older boys and girls entertained with country dances. This was a delightful ending to the lovely visit at this mountain school.

During the twenty-five years of Crossnore's existence many wonderful changes have taken place. These were due to the vision, the faith and the courage of Dr. and Mrs. Sloop. The greatest tribute to their hard work is the hundreds of boys and girls who have benefited by their many kindnesses. The way, not only to academic education, but to happier and more useful lives has been opened to these needy young people who come from the poorest of homes. Dr. and Mrs. Sloop must feel very happy to see so many of their dreams realized.

The next project at Crossnore is the raising of \$15,000 for an addition to the hospital which is greatly needed. During the recent flu epidemic the little hospital was filled to overflowing. The Duke Foundation stands ready to give \$7500 if the school can raise \$7500. Let us give generously to this worthy cause. The hospital serves a large territory and has the only X-ray equipment in a twenty-mile radius.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Conservation

IT is good to know that the photographs, with description, of the historic trees marked by our Society, have at last found a resting place where they may be seen and studied with satisfaction. The Executive Committee ruled that they could be placed in our Library. A rack, with folding leaves, for their display, was presented to the Society in honor of our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, by an admirer of her.

For the past year this committee has been working to this end, because we believe that these trees are the history of all time and should be preserved and marked as such. Time flies. Soon there will be no more

to tell us of the great deeds and sacrifices made for our country and the liberty such as no other country enjoys. The importance is very great. Will each state chairman of this committee make an effort to search for and mark historic trees to add to this collection for the future?

The work of sorting and tabulating this list of some 300 photographs, consumed much time and care which we owe to Mrs. Harry K. Nield and Mrs. James H. Dorsey, of Baltimore, assisted by Mrs. Addams S. McAllister and Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, of Washington. Massachusetts has a list marked of 71 trees. None have been marked in ten states. May every state be on the list next year!

MRS. AVERY TURNER,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

FLAG DAY, JUNE 14

JUNE 14 will be the one hundred sixtieth birthday of the United States Flag—a patriarchal Flag among the national flags of the world. The United States, immersed in weighty problems of economics, politics, engineering, and social reform, should take sufficient time on that day to do its national banner appropriate honor.

If any word of mine might possibly lend weight to a plea for the proper observance of Flag Day, I should be unpatriotic and negligent in my duty if I remained silent.

Naturally enough, we think first of displaying the Flag on that day, surely the proper thing to do. Relatively few people know how to display the Flag correctly, a stubborn and unpleasant fact but nevertheless a fact. Teachers would do well to institute, sometime in May, a bit of training in the correct display of the flag. Perhaps a review of the correct principles of display would not be amiss in our own D. A. R. chapter meetings for May. Matters of etiquette, unless constantly used, are easily forgotten, as we all know.

I am inclined to believe we should be performing a service to our nation on the Flag's birthday if in our various pageants and formal programs (which are surely in order every place) we carefully stress the matter of the correct use and etiquette of

the Flag. Very attractive little demonstrations of correct display might be worked out with the aid of school-boys or Boy Scouts and girls or women (to illustrate the correct salute for women). The salute to the Flag should be given correctly by a trained youth. A question-and-answer exercise, always lively and decidedly informative, could be worked out on the basis of the materials in the *Flag Manual*. Librarians should be encouraged to arrange prominent displays of Flag books and pamphlets. (I might mention here Victor Weybright's relatively new book, *Spangled Banner: The Story of Francis Scott Key*, Farrar & Rinehart, 1935.) Store windows might contrive appropriate window displays.

We have always made our Flag Day observances inspirational and highly decorative with the varied appeals of pageantry and song. Let us continue to do so, but let us aim also at educating our audiences and likewise our participants in the correct etiquette of Flag usage which most people hazard all too vaguely.

I take much pleasure and a very real pride (pardonable, I believe) in quoting here a poem (suitable for use on Flag Day programs) written by Josephine Grider Jacobs, the state chairman of Arkansas, as a gracious gift to me:

THE FLAG IS OURS TODAY

"The flag is ours today; each shining fold
That rides the wind is ours to have and hold.
Brave child of sword and flame who came to birth
At Lexington and Yorktown. All the earth
Salutes the streaming stars and stripes you wear
Above the mast or on a soldier's bier.

"The flag is ours today, our heritage,
The plume of honor and the freedman's wage;
Never must that standard touch the ground
Nor subject to another's Flag be found;
Its rising should acclaim the morning light,
Its setting be the sign of coming night.

"The flag is ours today; show it with pride;
The ghostly legions pass, but some abide,
Soldiers of peace who seek the new frontiers,
Winning their homes and lands for future years;
Soldiers of justice with authority
To stamp out crime and win security.

"The flag is ours today; its starry eyes
Like sentinels are set to guard our skies,
Its white shows purity is glorified,
Its red the rose of courage deeply dyed,
Its blue for faith dominion shall not cease,
Supreme in place, revered in war and peace."

Suggestions for Flag Day Programs

1. Stress educational as well as decorative and inspirational phases of the program, that is,

- a. Offer demonstrations by Boy Scouts of *correct salutes, correct display of the Flag on walls, correct declarations of the oath of allegiance, correct display of the United States Flag with other flags, etc.* (Use the *Flag Manual* as a guide.) Such a demonstration would be highly informative and attractive.
- b. Girls may give a similar demonstration of the *correct salute for women.*
- c. A question-and-answer exercise (between a native-born citizen and a foreign-born student) on how to respect and use the Flag would be most interesting. This would be very similar to the popular radio interview.

2. Recent new books on the Flag might be displayed and *one* might be briefly reviewed (I recommend Victor Weybright's *Spangled Banner*, Farrar and Rinehart, 1935).

3. Sing Francis Scott Key's *The Star-Spangled Banner all the way through* on that day. For years we have been stopping at the end of the first stanza.

4. Give a brief pageant. We have been giving pageants for long, but they are still the best offerings on historical program. (Samuel French's catalogue will give you the names of suitable ones.)

5. Review the flags of the leading nations of the world today—always an interesting procedure. If you can't get sample flags, draw them with crayons on large white cardboards. People never know much about foreign flags, but they are always interested in them.

6. Enlist the aid of librarians and merchants, pastors and teachers, in arranging attractive displays and appropriate programs.

7. Special programs are appropriate in connection with placing markers on Revolutionary soldiers' graves, unveiling statues, etc.

FLAG LESSON NO. 5

The Later Development of the Stars and Stripes

1. The official description of the Stars and Stripes was entered June 14, 1777, as a resolution on the records of the Continental Congress in session at Philadelphia. Hence, June 14 is nationally regarded as Flag Day. On this Flag Day, June 14, 1937, our Flag will be exactly 160 years old, the patriarch among national flags. The exact wording of that famous June 14 resolution (supposedly written by the scholarly, intellectual John Adams) is worth quotation here:

"Resolved: That the Flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

2. The new Flag came into use very slowly since the young nation lacked the many twentieth-century methods of flashing news from coast to coast. No doubt it was many a day before more than a relatively small group of people knew that there was a new national Flag. We still regard with fitting reverence the first specimens of the new Flag that we know to have been used soon after the penning of that historic resolution. There are numerous clusters of stories about how the news of the new Flag reached this spot or that and how Flags were hastily improvised. Some of the more famous "first" Flags are the Bennington (Vermont) Flag, the Guilford Courthouse (North Carolina) Flag, and the *Bon Homme Richard* Flag flown by John Paul Jones. Various museums preserve early Flags used soon after June 14, 1777. Have you seen any such Flags or do you know where there are any?

3. As new states were added, the Flag of necessity had to indicate the expansion of the Union in some way or another. Stephen R. Bradley (senator from Vermont) proposed a bill that stars and stripes be added. Kentucky and Vermont had been added to the Union, and so our Flag for many years carried fifteen stars and fifteen stripes (a fact which even historians forget sometimes). It was just before the

second change was made that Francis Scott Key wrote his anthem, *The Star Spangled Banner*, September 14, 1814. It is interesting to reflect that Key's banner had fifteen stars and fifteen stripes!

Later it was wisely suggested that Congress retain the thirteen original stripes in memory of the thirteen original colonies and increase only the number of stars—a plan which has worked out admirably these 160 years. (This bill was passed as "A Bill to Establish the Flag of the United States" on April 9, 1818, in Monroe's Administration.) Can you locate your state's star on the *National Flag*?

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

A GAIN I greet the many readers of our D. A. R. MAGAZINE who can not attend Congress but are interested in the Motion Picture and what this Committee has done in the past year.

The Eastern Preview Committee of which Mrs. Leon W. Gibson is chairman has previewed over 230 feature pictures, as well as over 100 shorts. This Committee has held six luncheon meetings with interesting speakers, and spent a day visiting the Vitaphone Studios where 22 of the members watched the filming of three scenes of a short which was most enlightening. Several Junior Members have been added to this committee.

The blanks filled by the previewers are used by your national chairman and Mrs. Gibson in editing the monthly list in this Magazine.

Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russel, chairman of the Western Committee reports the members of her committee go regularly four days a week, and preview two feature pictures each time. These reports are used by Mrs. Russel on the post card reviews.

Among the states fine work is being carried on in cooperation with the schools, many of which are now teaching Photoplay Appreciation and using Study Guides and Research Exhibits. These latter which are loaned free of charge, are extensively used by libraries and in some instances by Study Groups.

In several instances chapters have assisted in making it possible for students to attend at reduced prices in groups of a few hundred up to sixteen hundred such films as *ROMEO AND JULIET*, *MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*, and other outstanding pictures. Chapters have aided in forming Photoplay Clubs, and many are supplying advance information on current pictures to both schools and libraries.

Of the many fine shorts produced during the year I want to call your attention to three dealing with the history of our Country: *SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE* which portrays the framing of the Constitution; *THE PERFECT TRIBUTE*, concerning Abraham Lincoln; and the Patrick Henry film with his famous "Give me liberty or give me death" speech.

I ask your continued interest and support in the work of this Committee, whose aim is to assist in making the influence of our motion pictures wholesome and an asset in American character building.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
Chairman.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

THE LOST HORIZON (Columbia)

Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, Edward Everett Horton.

James Hilton's novel has been transformed into an engrossing philosophical fantasy. A revolution breaks out in China, and the British Consul and four others are kidnapped in a plane and taken over endless snow-capped mountains to Shangri-la, a Tibetan retreat of a 200-year-old lama, ruler of this paradise. How the prisoners finally settle down to a life of contentment and peace far from the war-mad world, makes an intriguing story. The picture is full of tense action and beautiful photography, and the cast is excellent. A. Y.

QUALITY STREET (RKO)

Katharine Hepburn, Franchot Tone, Eric Blore, Fay Bainter.

This little romance on Quality Street is simple and refreshing, and should be recommended for its high type entertainment qualities. The story concerns a dainty maiden who lives on Quality Street in England in 1805 and the manner in which she won the man she loved. Katharine Hepburn in her role of Phoebe is very feminine, naive and

charming, and her supporting cast is excellent. It will appeal to young and old alike. Family.

SEVENTH HEAVEN (20th Century-Fox)

Simone Simon, James Stewart, Jean Hersholt.

A well-known love story of a little girl of the Paris streets and a "Sewer Rat" who found their "Seventh Heaven" in love for each other and faith in God. A. Y.

SWING HIGH, SWING LOW (Paramount)

Fred MacMurray, Carole Lombard, Charles Butterworth.

A light but amusing comedy with good entertainment value. It is the story of a young girl stranded in Panama and a talented young trumpet player. The songs introduced should be popular with those who like "swing music." A. Y.

THE KING AND THE CHORUS GIRL (Warner Bros.)

Fernand Gravet, Joan Blondell.

A light musical comedy with good acting. The story tells of the romance of an ex-king who has abdicated his throne and an American chorus girl who tries to save him from a life of drunkenness. The picture introduces to American audiences the young French actor, Fernand Gravet. A. Y.

ELEPHANT BOY (United Artists)

Sabu, W. E. Holloway, Walter Hudd.

A Rudyard Kipling story, "Toomi of the Elephants," it is unusual entertainment for the family. The picture deals with a thirteen-year-old boy, Sabu, and his giant elephant friend, Kolontai. The elephant stampedes and the authentic Indian backgrounds are of great interest. Family.

CALL IT A DAY (Warner Bros.)

Olivia de Havilland, Ian Hunter, Anita Louise.

The story is very British and its comedy is bright and spontaneous. It concerns the romantic adventure of each member of the Hilton family upon a springtime day. There are many complications but it all ends well. A. Y.

A STAR IS BORN (United Artists)

Janet Gaynor, Fredric March, Adolph Menjou, May Robson.

The story tells how a young lady got into motion pictures and finally won an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award and a husband. It portrays the heartbreak, despair and bitterness that go hand in hand with screen success. It has comedy interest and swift action. A. Y.

TROUBLE IN TEXAS (Grand National)

Tex Ritter, Rita Cansino, Earl Dwire.

This good western, stars Tex Ritter, and the action includes an attempted hold-up of a stage coach, two man-to-man struggles, a rodeo, and a bank robbery. Ritter sings three or four songs very well and there's some dancing in the picture. A. Y.

HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT (United Artists)

Charles Boyer, Jean Arthur, Leo Carrillo.

When this story was written the writer had in mind the disaster in 1912 when the liner, Titanic, hit an iceberg in the North Atlantic. The picture has romance, comedy and melodrama, and is very well acted. Leo Carrillo contributes much fun to the film. A. Y.

SLIM (Warner Bros.)

Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda, Margaret Lindsay.

A story of adventure concerned with the lives and experiences of high electrical tension linemen. Although there is a romance included in the picture, most of the drama is centered around the men with their many hazardous experiences. A. Y.

A FAMILY AFFAIR (MGM)

Lionel Barrymore, Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden.

A delightful and humorous story taken from the stage play "Skidding." It tells of a group of crooked contractors and how they threaten a Supreme Court Judge if he does not satisfy their wishes in regard to an aqueduct project. They publish a scandalous story about his married daughter which he is able to prove untrue. He also exposes their dishonesty. It is a well developed plot and the scenes of home life are very realistic and amusing. A. Y.

THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF (RKO)

John Beal, Joan Fontaine, Philip Huston.

A thrilling story with an exciting climax. A young doctor, a flying enthusiast, becomes involved in a scandal when his plane crashes and a woman is killed. He retires from practice, but re-establishes himself when called upon for help after a train wreck. A. Y.

WAIKIKI WEDDING (Paramount)

Bing Crosby, Shirley Ross.

Located in Hawaii, this romantic comedy has a bit of comedy drama. The natural background and the singing and dancing natives make a great spectacle. Bing Crosby has a gay role. Bob Burns and Martha Raye, as comedians are featured. A. Y.

THE WEDDING OF PALO (Hoffberg)

The film was made by Dr. Kund Rasmussen on his 1931-1933 voyage and deals with the life of the Eskimo in Greenland. It tells the story in a simple way of the romance of Palo and Naravana, and the picture has very interesting shots of Eskimo family and community customs. A. Y. C.

OLD LOUISIANA (Crescent)

Tom Keene, Rita Cansino, Will Morgan.

Located in the lower Mississippi country and timed in the early years of the nineteenth century, this picture has both educational and entertainment values. It shows the parts that human greed, national patriotism, and threatened romance played in making the territory a part of the United States. A. Y.

THE SKI CHASE (George Kraska)

Hannes Schneider, Leni Reifensahl.

This picture is a great novelty and shows the annual "fox hunt" or ski chase of the little town of St. Anton am Arlberg, Austria. The picture shows real skiing across rugged mountain country and a few slow shots of the jumps. The direction and photography are quite wonderful. An excellent picture for the family.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER (Warner Bros.)

The Mauch Twins, Errol Flynn, Phyllis Barry.

An outstanding production of Mark Twain's famous story. In this notable picture will be found the colorful pageantry in wonderful reproduction of interior of Westminster Abbey and all the ceremonial of the coronation as it has been repeated through hundreds of years. A timely picture which will be enjoyed by all. Family.

THE SOLDIER AND THE LADY (RKO)

Anton Walbrook, Margot Grahame, Akin Tamiroff.

(Listed last month under the title "MICHAEL STROGOFF," please note change.) A vivid portrayal of the Tartar uprising in 1870 against the Tsar, showing the hazardous attempt to carry dispatches from Alexander II to the Grand Duke whose stronghold was besieged by Ogareff. Some very fine photography and characterizations in this splendid picture. A. Y.

Shorts**HOW TO BEHAVE (MGM)**

A nonsensical group of episodes that are based upon several laws of social etiquette. Many laughs. Adults and family.

SKI SKILL (MGM)

Ski champions of the Austrian Tyrol give chase for their leader over virgin snow-covered hills and valleys with great speed and skill. Excellent. Family.

WHALE HO (Warner Bros.)

A trip on a whaling ship with many thrills and success in harpooning a monster. Family.

DENTAL FOLLIES (Educational)

A dentist entertains his patients with music while extracting a tooth. Results in the patients leaving, having been cured by the music. Family.

BETTY BOOP THE SALESMAN (Paramount)

A house to house salesman canvasses Betty Boop with a peculiar line of gadgets, including a mouse trap with cheese, which causes much fun. Family.

RAR RAC'S NIGHT OUT (MGM)

Wild animal life foraging for food in dangerous territory. A trained coon and several puppies will be good fun for the children. Family.

UNDER WATER ROMANCE (Paramount)

Unique photography of expert and graceful swimming champions. Excellent. Family and Junior Matinee.

PATHE TOPIC NO. 4 (RKO Radio)

The fashioning of model forest scenes at Harvard; a dragon hunt in Komodo; scientific farming without soil. Excellent. Family.

ROMANTIC MEXICO (RKO Radio)

Ancient Aztec ruins, modern architecture in Mexico City and boating scenes on flower-banked canals. Excellent. Family.

COMMUNITY SING (Columbia)

The audience is invited to sing some of the old and new favorites. Family.

HENRIETTA S. McINTIRE,
National Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

THE state chairman of Girl Home Makers in South Carolina, Mrs. Mary C. Scruggs, has driven 2000 miles, spoken before many chapters and met with hearty

cooperation from all school superintendents and teachers of home economics in her attempts to form Girl Home Maker Clubs. There are now twenty G.H.M. Clubs including twelve new ones. The chairman personally conducted eight members of the G.H.M. Club of the Slater-Marietta High School on an historic tour of Charleston, S. C., where they were guests of Rebecca Motte Chapter at tea. To show the high ideals taught in these clubs, the following excerpt is taken from an essay on "The Art of Home-Making" written by a 9th grade girl in the D.A.R. Girl Home Maker Club of the Slater-Marietta High School, Marietta, S. C., Edna South-erlin.

"The homemaker of to-day finds that it behooves her to create a place where the family can find comfort and companionship. Often it is better not to have too rigid rules in regard to family life; if one fails, try another.

"The grandest calling that ever came to a woman is that of homemaker. Of course, the home in most cases belongs to a family, which means group ownership, responsibilities and aims. If happiness is to result, each should have a part in the work and play; but on the homemaker, herself, falls the chief responsibility of success and happiness.

"Here let us pause and ask,—'What is a home?' It is a resting-place for some of us, an opportunity to balance up what happens to us in our time outside the home, and to make our twenty-four hour day as profitable and satisfying as possible. This we know requires of the homemaker a grasp of fundamental needs: of what we, as human beings, need to make us happy.

"There are many homemakers in many lands. And is it not the desire of every living creature to have a home? 'Tho oft it may be ever so humble' John Howard Payne longed for a home tho he had none. It was on a dark, cold rainy night that he walked the streets of London and was inspired to write that beloved song, 'Home, Sweet Home', as he gazed at the twinkling lights from the different homes. Over every homemaker's heart must steal a feeling of sadness as she thinks of our dear Master who had no earthly home, for did He not say, 'The birds of the air have nests

and the foxes have holes but the Son of man has no place to lay His head!' And let us not forget, too, how He loved to visit in a home where two lovely sisters were homemakers for their brother, Lazarus. Their names were Mary and Martha.

"The home and the training therein is the foundation of all that is high and holy. We know from past experiences and historical records that it leaves an indelible impression on the mind and soul. To give a child a good home with such high ideals as the D.A.R. girl characterizes is to give it a priceless asset on the onward and upward road of life. Does it not behoove each of us to endeavor to be an ideal, Christian homemaker, for that is ultimately a girl's intention and divine calling?"

PLAY CONTEST

Prize of \$5.00 is offered for the best one-act play illustrating the value of being trained in homemaking.

Any D.A.R. member may compete.

A play suitable for club use or for chapter programs is desired.

All plays, signed by the author with her address and name of her chapter, must be in the hands of the national chairman of Girl Home Makers Committee on or before November 1, 1937.

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

OUTSTANDING in the reports that have come to this National Chairman is the work of a number of Chapters.

The Queen Alliquippa Chapter, McKeesport, Pa., sponsors 312 clubs with 10,901 members. The Betsy Ross Chapter of Lawrence, Mass., sponsors 121 clubs with 3153 members. Every child in both of these cities is receiving a fine patriotic education.

The Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sponsors 84 Rural clubs with 3296 members. Every Rural School in the County in which Grand Rapids is situated has at least one club. In the City schools they sponsor 87 clubs with 2817 members. A total of 171 clubs with 6113 members.

The report from the Arizona State Chairman tells that the work has again started in her state.

Club work was started in Florida this year and third prize was won by them for the largest per cent gain in clubs, and received honorable mention for the number of members. Arkansas also started the work this year and came in fourth place in number of clubs organized and fifth place for number of members gained. These states are to be congratulated.

The Chapter Chairman of the Arkansas Valley Chapter of Pueblo, Colorado, has a remarkable club of boys that she organized in the fall. These boys were the incorrigibles in a school where all the children were foreigners, and the results obtained from club activities have been beyond all expectations. The principal of the school said that it was most remarkable and that he never dreamed it could be done. It was this club of boys that put on a model meeting for the Colorado State Conference in March.

A Chapter in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, started a club in an Industrial School for Boys, and one little boy wrote the following to the Chapter:—"We all appreciate what your club has done for us. I don't know how we can ever do as much for you, but I hope we can. We will do our part or at least try. I didn't know there was such a nice club in the United States, and when I

get out of this institution I am going to do my best to be a good citizen for my state, if it is possible. We have elected our officers and committees, and I think every one is the best we have, all except two are honor boys. Tell all of your members that they are lucky to discover such a nice club. I know by experience that some boys and girls don't know even what a club means, but they are about one of the best things we can have up to this day. If the members will just get in and do their part, but some just drag along and lag behind until they lose out and quit trying to do anything for their club, and their friends just lose all confidence in them and that is the kind that grows up and makes gangsters and outlaws and that kind of men. It is hard for us to understand why you folks would be so nice to us and want to help us this way, but I know that every boy appreciates a lot your kindness and the things you do for us."

California voted at their State Conference in February that any Chapter to have their name placed on the Honor Roll of Chapters, must add to their present requirements, at least one Junior American Citizen Club.

There has been much more of interest received, but space does not permit the telling of more of these activities. They may be read in the Committee Report which will be printed in The Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Continental Congress.

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER,
National Chairman.



Junior American Citizens



Photo by Emerson Shaw

A PATRIOTIC PAGEANT PRESENTED BY THE WASHINGTON CLUB OF JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS, PALA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

National Unity Through Patriotic Education

A PATRIOTIC PAGEANT, written by Margaret A. Hanson of Santa Chapter, D. A. R., and presented by the Washington Club of Junior American Citizens, Pala School, Santa Clara County, California.

SCENE I. The Spirit of America and Education discuss the need of training for citizenship. American Youth and Immigrants from various European countries enter. They are greeted by the Spirit of America and given to Education for instruction.

SCENE II. Education re-enters with American Youth and the Immigrants. Spirit of America tests the applicants and grants them citizenship in the U. S. A.

CHARACTERS

Spirit of America Mary Jane Morris
Education Betty Durham
American Youth Howard Ebert
Italian Immigrant Fred Cather
Armenian Immigrant Mary Vermillion
Spanish Immigrant

Dutch Immigrants Eleanor Eagleton
 and Mary Louise Alvernaz
German Immigrant Clyde Cope
Irish Immigrant Berenice Levin
British Immigrant Gerald Kibbe
 Bernice Golden

Genealogical Extension Service

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Reference Consultant

SINCE genealogical research and preservation of records are among the fundamental objectives for which our Society was organized, the establishment of the Genealogical Extension Service is a fulfillment of one of the desires of our Founders to perpetuate the deeds and the memory of the men and women who achieved American independence.

From the many orders already on file we quote:

From Pennsylvania, "I am so glad to know of the establishment of this service. It will be of inestimable value;"

From Arkansas, "I am so delighted to read of the new extension service in genealogy. I am depending on solving some of my knotty problems through this medium;"

From Maryland, "I was so glad to read of the new department opened by the National Society, thereby giving opportunity to those who would like to establish family lines to do so;"

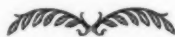
From Georgia, "Was so delighted to read of the splendid new service of the Daughters. We are to be congratulated on National Officers with such enlarged vision of service for us all;"

From Kentucky, "I want to congratulate

you upon your service extension in genealogy. It is, indeed, an important and forward looking step. You understand how the future of the society is absolutely dependent upon the availability of genealogical information and how difficult the path is for many regents far removed from good genealogical libraries. I hope that some day the society may be able to have its own traveling genealogical library, where members may rent a volume at a time."

It is our desire to make this department of service especially to those who do not have access to genealogical libraries. Remember, however, that this is for reference work. Our activities are necessarily confined to material to be found here in Washington from our Library, the Library of Congress, from Pension, Census, War and Navy Department records, etc. From these we will make every effort to find the information desired.

During April our research is of necessity limited because of the preparations necessary for Congress and the demand for our library books by the members attending Congress. We again urge that the questions be concise and that *localities*, as well as dates be given.



Magazines Needed

Our supply of March, 1937, and September, 1936, magazines is exhausted, and we will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies will return them to this office. The postage, 5¢ for March and 7¢ for September, will be refunded.

Send to

Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

State Conferences

ARIZONA

The 36th Annual State Conference of the Arizona Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Monday Club House in the Mile High City of Prescott, March 18th and 19th, with General George Crook Chapter as hostess.

After luncheon a trip was made to the Smoki Public Museum, a recently completed monument to the work program of President Roosevelt and the cooperation of State and County Boards and individuals. This museum houses the artifacts recovered from nearby ruins of ancient civilizations, whose population cannot as yet be fully comprehended.

Particularly fitting is the name **SMOKI PUBLIC MUSEUM**, for the Smoki People, one of the most unique organizations in America and the only one of its kind in the world—a group of white men and women who have dedicated themselves to the task of perpetuating the rituals, rites and folklore of the American Indian. Annually, they present their wonderful dances and ceremonials, climaxed by that weird, fascinating and spectacular event, the Snake Dance of the Smoki. Once seen, it is never forgotten!

The afternoon of the 18th was given over to the meeting of the State Board of Management, which was held at the home of Mrs. K. R. Phillips and followed by a delightful tea, at the same time non-board members were enjoying a tea at the old "Governor's Mansion."

The conference was honored and made happy by the presence of Mrs. Theodore Harold Graves, Vice-President General, from North Dakota.

The "Dutch Treat" dinner at the Has-sayampa Hotel was attended by officers and delegates who later repaired to the High School Auditorium where as guests of the Dramatic Department, they previewed a one-act play, "Nine Days a Queen" given by a small group of students, and later winning first prize in the State Contest at Phoenix. The young lady taking the lead was the local Good Citizenship Pilgrimage winner. Following this delightful function

a reception and program was enjoyed at the club house, with refreshments.

The call of two Boy Scout buglers and the processional ushered in the formal opening of the conference on Friday morning, our gracious State Regent, Mrs. Chester S. McMartin, presiding at all sessions, after the invocation by Reverend Walters of the Methodist Church and pledge to the flag, led by the State Chairman, Mrs. V. M. Slipher, the American's Creed was recited in unison. This was followed by the singing of America.

Mayor Timerhoff welcomed the visitors and Mr. M. B. Hazeltine, member of the S.A.R., extended hearty greetings. Mrs. J. S. Bethea, regent of the hostess chapter gave a cordial welcome to the Daughters, which was acknowledged in her usual gracious manner by the State 1st Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. W. Chappell, of Tucson.

Following the reports of State Officers, Mrs. Theodore Harold Graves, Vice-President General from Jamestown, North Dakota, gave a stirring patriotic address, stressing the work of the National Society through all its important committees, and laying special emphasis on the education of youth as a bulwark against false doctrines and beliefs, also the importance of holding up the ideals of better living and better government.

Mrs. Robert Kemp Minson, a candidate for the office of Vice-President General was introduced and made a few remarks, thanking the Daughters for the great honor conferred by them, and pledging further loyalty and support.

The impressive Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Miss Elmira Barden. Six candles were lighted in memory of members who have joined the innumerable caravan.

A delightful luncheon was served by the hostess chapter at the Owl Drug Company's Banquet Room.

At the afternoon session, the reports were resumed, all showing much work having been accomplished by all Chapters.

A sketch was shown of the proposed book plate, that had been selected as most typical of Arizona.



THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM AT THE ALABAMA SOCIETY, D. A. R. STATE CONFERENCE HELD IN HUNTSVILLE, ALA., MARCH 10, 11, AND 12, 1937. MANY DISTINGUISHED OUT-OF-STATE GUESTS WERE PRESENT, AMONG WHOM WERE THE FOLLOWING SPEAKERS: MRS. CHARLES B. KEESEE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL; MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, TREASURER GENERAL; MRS. J. S. HEAUME, OHIO STATE REGENT; MRS. ASA MESSENGER, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. HARPER D. SHEPPARD, PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGENT; MRS. JOSEPH FORNEY, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN STUDENT LOAN FUND; MRS. HORACE M. JONES, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN AMERICANISM; MRS. T. H. SEAY, WASHINGTON, D. C.



SOUTH DAKOTA TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE HELD IN LEAD, SEPTEMBER 4TH AND 5TH. SEATED, LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. A. E. COXE; MRS. MARK WHEELER; MRS. J. B. VAUGHN; MRS. HAROLD T. GRAVES, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. E. P. ROTHROCK; MRS. MAC DONALD GREENE; MRS. D. W. LOUCKS, AND MRS. B. T. COGGAN

Miss Lee Ellen Smith of Jerome, State winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C. was introduced and expressed appreciation of her selection for the honor.

The State Regent's report told of trips to all but one of the scattered chapters, of her endeavors to encourage the small chapters and the prospect of forming new ones during the coming year.

An invitation to meet with the Tucson Chapter in 1938 was accepted with pleasure.

The State Conference adjourned by repeating the Mizpah, after many thanks for the delightful hospitality of the hostesses.

MRS. ROBERT KEMP MINSON,

State Chairman of Press Relations.



Photo by Theo Androon

THE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB OF PUEBLO, COLORADO, WHERE MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, WAS THE HONORED GUEST AT IMPORTANT PROGRAMS FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF THE D. A. R. A PERFECTLY BALANCED SCHEME IN THE DECORATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON DEPICTED THE VIVID ATMOSPHERE OF THE SOUTH-WEST IN A FIESTA MANNER. MRS. HERMAN W. NASH WAS CHAIRMAN OF DECORATION COMMITTEE

COLORADO

The presence of the President General, Mrs. William H. Becker, made brilliant the Thirty-Fourth annual Colorado conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The assembly was held in Pueblo, beginning March 10th, at the call of the State Regent, Mrs. Clarence H. Adams. The members of the Arkansas Valley, Pueblo and Fontaine-qui-Bouille chapters, with the respective regents, Mrs. Wardner Williams, Mrs. Charles W. Lee and Mrs. Rodney Wren, were hostesses. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Colorado society.

The principal address on the program was given by Mrs. Becker—the theme of which was the training of youth—“Youth—the hope, the promise of a nation.” Mrs. Becker showed the importance of youth in the program of the present times, through which we are passing, some with a struggle, some with wonderment because of conditions and some with resistance, and in the consequent chaotic condition, the need

of the youth in the making of order for tomorrow. To a Daughter, the talk was an expression of proof of the value in the development of Americanism in the mind and heart of youth of the country, an important objective in the general activities of the organization. At a later session, Mrs. Becker took part in an informal question and answer period, which was informative and inspirational to all present.

Another distinguished Daughter who appeared on the program was Mrs. Elmer Thomas Boyd, Chaplain General, who spoke at the memorial service. Tribute was given by her to Mrs. William F. Slocum, Mrs. Charles A. Elbridge and Mrs. Justus F. Friedline, who helped to organize the society in Colorado.

Youth made many highlights on the conference program. This was in recognition of the youth program as a major project in the present national regime and the precepts of Mrs. Becker. Young talent was shown in dance and music and song. An interesting feature was the presentation



COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE, HELD IN PUEBLO, COLORADO, MARCH 10, 11, 12, 1937. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, STANDING: MRS. A. S. BOOTH, MRS. WINFIELD S. TARBELL, MRS. W. C. SERVICE, MRS. F. F. HUNTER, MRS. A. V. FAGERSTROM, MRS. WILBUR H. SCOTT, MRS. WALTER K. REED, MRS. WARDNER WILLIAMS, MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. CHARLES W. LEE, MRS. CLARENCE H. ADAMS, MISS KATHARINE MATTHIES, MISS DENISE M. ABBEY, MRS. RODNEY WREN, MRS. EARL L. MOSELEY, MRS. J. J. MARSHALL, MRS. JOHN A. MCCAW, MRS. A. C. TAYLOR, MRS. EMILY M. RANDALL, MRS. GERALD L. SCHUYLER, MRS. ARTHUR D. WALL

of a model meeting given by the members of the Junior American Citizenship Club of Thatcher School, under the supervision of Mrs. John Marshall.

Miss Katharine Matthies, national chairman, approved schools committee, gave a talk relative to the activities in connection with the approved schools of the society.

Mrs. Becker drew the card bearing the name of the high school girl to represent Colorado in the "Good Citizenship Pilgrimage" as a guest of the National Society at the Forty-Sixth Continental Congress, which will be held in Washington, D. C., the week of April 19th. Miss Vivian Barr of Loveland is the lucky Colorado girl.

Intervening musical selections, given by local talent, appeared like waves of color, which spread an influence over the balance of the program. "Colorado"—written and composed by a Daughter, Miss Maude McFarran Price of Colorado Springs, was sung by Mrs. R. J. Pendergrast. This is the official song of the Colorado D. A. R.

Three chapters were especially recognized for work in enlarging the membership in the fiscal year now ending. The Maria Wheaton Banner was presented to

Arapahoe Chapter of Boulder for the second consecutive year. Mrs. Grace F. Gilaspie is Regent. The Larah Stratton McHugh Plaque was awarded jointly to the Sarah Platte Decker Chapter, Durango, Mrs. Grant Sanders, Regent; and to the Elbridge Gerry Chapter, Sterling, Mrs. A. P. Berkstresser, Regent.

A gift of historic value to the society in Colorado was presented by Mrs. Winfield Tarbell, a complete file of Colorado annual conference programs from 1914 to 1936.

Regents' night program was impressive and colorful. The reports of the regents showed an outstanding year of achievements made by the local chapters in the state. This session was preceded by a dinner, when regents of some of the larger chapters presided at tables around which were gathered representatives of every chapter in the state.

The report of the state chairman of the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee, Mrs. Horace W. Hodges, and the reports of this project given by the individual chapters, makes this enterprise a major activity in Colorado. The Consulting Registrar, Mrs. John McCaw, reported a one

hundred percent response to a well balanced, informative program arranged by her.

The state regent, Mrs. Adams, was honored by the Daughters in Colorado, in the endorsement of her recommendation as a candidate for vice president general, N. S. D. A. R., in the election of 1938.

In connection with the conference was an event of special interest—a dinner which was given at the beautiful home of Mrs. Lillian Thatcher, Retiring Regent of Arkansas Valley Chapter; a home filled with interesting pioneer history of Colorado. Mrs. Thatcher was hostess to Mrs. Becker as the honored guest and other national officers and state officers.

As a climax to the conference, the annual luncheon, which followed the adjournment of the assembly, was given at the Golf and Country Club of Pueblo. The location, the architecture of the club house—Spanish renaissance—made a perfect setting, rich in a depiction of the early days of the West. The atmosphere created by the Indian and Spanish occupation of the Southwest was crystallized in a program given in a fiesta manner at full face value. A description of this affair would make a complete story in itself. Fringed Spanish shawls hung from the high balconies overlooking the banquet room. The arts of the Indian, the craftsmanship along the border of Mexico, were shown in pottery and porcelain; bowls and vases in which were placed typical flowers of the region in vivid coloring of the West. The program was descriptive in Spanish dancing, cowboy songs and special musical interpretations.

CHARLOTTE RAMUS RUSH,
State Chairman.

FLORIDA

Winter Haven has for half a century been known as the "City of a Hundred Lakes," while Polk County has eight hundred lakes. These sparkling bodies of water afford excellent fishing, boating and bathing facilities. And their waters also constitute the best protection against frost that can be found anywhere.

Florence Villa, Winter Haven, is in the midst of a beautiful orange grove, situated

on the banks of one of the lovely lakes. Here the thirty-fifth annual State Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 9-12, 1937.

The Conference had the thoroughly delightful and unusual experience of being entertained by the four chapters of Polk County—Ponce de Leon Chapter, Winter Haven; Bartow Chapter; Lake Wales Chapter and Lakeland Chapter—as joint hostesses. All meetings were held in the ball room of the Florence Villa.

The State Board of Management held its regular meeting Tuesday afternoon. That evening the State and National officers and honor guests, preceded by their pages and the little flower girls, took their places on the platform. Mrs. Guy Voorhees Williams, the State Regent, called the Conference to order at eight o'clock. The spirited manner in which the tiny flower girls participated in the "American's Creed" rejoiced the heart of the assemblage.

"Welcome to our County" was extended by the Regents of the four hostess chapters—Mrs. J. W. Owen, Ponce de Leon Chapter, Winter Haven; Mrs. J. M. Windham, Bartow Chapter; Mrs. Robert Leon Johnson, Lake Wales Chapter; and Mrs. Henry Clay Haynes, Lakeland Chapter. They made a clever play upon the letters comprising the name of the County, "P-O-L-K." Mayor E. B. Walthall extended greetings for Winter Haven. Representatives of many patriotic organizations extended greetings and welcome.

The outstanding feature of the opening session was the inspiring address of Mrs. Williams, the State Regent. Senator Spessard Holland, of Bartow, also gave a splendid address. Special mention should be made of the report of Mrs. Roland E. Stevens, of Daytona Beach, and the drawing of the name of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim, also on the opening night. Miss Thelma Gray, of the Bradenton High School, will represent Florida in the Annual Pilgrimage to Washington in April. Miss Willie May Heisler, of Graceville, was chosen first alternate and Sarah Autrey, of Orlando, second alternate. At the close of the evening session a delightful reception was given by the Polk County Chapters as hostesses, honoring the State officers.

Wednesday morning marked the beginning of routine business when reports of State officers were heard. These reports showed healthy growth and achievement worthy of the high standard of the D. A. R. The report of the State Regent was interrupted by frequent applause. She has had an unusually busy year and has rendered splendid service. Encouraging reports were given by the Chapter Regents and State Chairmen of Special Committees.

There were luncheons, teas and motorcades to the various places of interest. Mrs. Helen Joy Lee entertained the State Board of Management and some special guests at her beautiful home, North Lake Otis Drive, with a buffet supper Tuesday evening. Lakeland Chapter entertained at a luncheon in the Sorosis Club, Lakeland, complimenting Mrs. Theodore Strawn, Vice-President General from Florida, and the past State Regents of Florida. Mrs. Henry Clay Haynes, Regent of Lakeland Chapter, presided. She called upon the Mayor of Lakeland to extend greetings and it was a happy moment for the Conference when it was discovered that the Mayor was none other than the Regent's own husband, Mr. Henry Clay Haynes.

From the luncheon the motorcade to Winter Haven "Cypress Gardens" wound through citrus groves, moss laden trees and along the shore of beautiful lakes that made the visitor feel that this is a "Tropic Paradise." Many beautiful and exotic plants and flowers were seen here, and the famous gardenias of "Cypress Gardens" bloom eight months of the year and are of untold beauty and fragrance. Following the visit to the "Gardens," the Conference was entertained at a tea by the Woman's Club of Winter Haven in their Club House on Lake Howard.

Thursday the Conference motored to the Singing Tower and Sanctuary at Lake Wales for the noon recital, where Anton Brees presented a Carillon recital of patriotic music arranged in honor of the Conference. Again the visitors felt deep gratitude to Edward W. Bok for his lovely gift of the beautiful Sanctuary and the wonderful Singing Tower.

"The kiss of the sun for pardon
The song of the birds for mirth
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth."

Lake Wales Chapter entertained at luncheon in Hotel Stewart in honor of the State Board of Management. Mrs. Robert Leon Johnson, Regent of the Lake Wales Chapter, presided. Fond memories of other happy luncheons in Hotel Stewart were recalled by many of the State Board.

Complimenting the members of the Conference, the Bartow Chapter entertained at tea in the new Civic Center, Bartow, with Mrs. J. M. Windham, Regent, and Mrs. Roy H. Taylor, Chairman, gowned as colonial ladies, receiving the guests. Many of the Chapter members were in colonial costume and tiny maidens in colonial garb gave to each guest an old-fashioned nosegay. A charming program of old-fashioned songs, dances and readings was given.

A brilliant banquet in the "Florence Villa" was given by the Ponce de Leon Chapter in honor of Mrs. Guy Voorhees Williams, the State Regent, with Mrs. J. W. Owen, hostess Regent presiding, and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, past Chapter Regent and General Chairman of the Conference, as toastmistress. Mr. Ed. R. Bentley, former State Commander of the American Legion, was the principal speaker at the banquet. His message was to urge all patriotic organizations to "take profit out of war." The banquet brought to a close the social activities of the Conference.

Officers elected were: Mrs. Ephriam Mays Brevard, Tallahassee, Regent; Mrs. T. C. Maguire, Plant City, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Charles T. Paxton, Jacksonville, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Max Brown, Lake City, Chaplain; Mrs. J. F. Byers, St. Petersburg, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Evelyn Whitfield Henry, Tallahassee, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Carl W. Hill, Tampa, Treasurer; Mrs. Earl E. Ranck, Rockledge, Historian; Mrs. David H. Wright, Bartow, Registrar; Mrs. D. J. McCarty, Fort Pierce, Auditor; Miss Hattie Allen, Sorrento, Librarian.

RAE W. PAXON,
State Historian.

ILLINOIS

The 41st Annual State Conference for Illinois assembled at 10 o'clock the morning of March 17th, in the historic Central Congregational Church, now celebrating its centennial together with Knox College and the city of Galesburg, where the delegates were guests of the Rebecca Parke Chapter of that city.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell.

A warm welcome was extended to the delegates by the hostess Regent, Mrs. Dwight Curtis Beatty and the Hon. Joe E. Anderson, Mayor of Galesburg. Distinguished guests bringing greetings were: Vice President General, Mrs. Eli Dixon; Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue; the following Ex-Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Mrs. John H. Hanley, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun of South Carolina, and a Past State Regent, Mrs. David J. Peffers. Mrs. Willard Nobel, a Gold Star Mother, brought greetings from the State President of the American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Fenton Soliday.

Prof. H. H. Meulder, of the history department, Knox College, addressed the delegates Wednesday afternoon on the history of Galesburg, and at 4 o'clock the memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman, after which the delegation made a pilgrimage to the grave of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, a former State Regent, and Mother of the Illinois State Flag.

Wednesday evening Mr. Carleton Smith, a well known writer, spoke on the "European Situation," and Inspector L. B. Nichols of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice gave an address on "Combating Crime." He said, "When we have youth and crime, we have elders guilty of a greater crime."

Thursday morning the delegation assembled at 9 o'clock and routine business of reports was continued. Mrs. Coulson, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, reported on C. A. R. work in Illinois and stated that several members had become Daughters of the American Revolution during the past year. A high point



Peoria Star Photo

ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE. LEFT: MRS. JACOB F. ZIMMERMAN, NEWLY ELECTED STATE REGENT FOR ILLINOIS. RIGHT: MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL, RETIRING STATE REGENT FOR ILLINOIS

of the session was the presentation of a check for \$1000 to Mrs. Calhoun of the Board of Trustees for Tamasee, for the erection of a telephone line to the school. This was presented in honor of our State Regent, who has been so interested in this worthy project. At this time, our State Regent gave her most excellent comprehensive report, which was accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

Friday morning saw the bringing to a close of a most successful Conference. New officers elected and presented were: Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman, State Regent; Mrs. Philip L. Mathisen, Chaplain; Mrs. T. E. Maury, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. J. Filbey, Registrar; and Mrs. John E. Kemp, Historian. A new plan of limiting each Chapter Regent to a report of 75 words was tried out and received an enthusiastic vote of approval from the delegates.

Numerous revisions were made to the by-laws. Two of the constructive ones were a ten cents per capita tax to aid in the publishing of the State Year Book, and a \$1.00 registration fee for the delegates to State Conference.

There were attractive displays in the lobby from the different D. A. R. schools; Decatur Chapter displayed a beautiful hand

embroidered map of Illinois; History and Press scrapbooks were on display; two chapters sold cook books, and the Lincoln Monument Committee sold post cards of the monument. Mrs. L. H. Streedain was the General Chairman, who with her various committees, made it an outstanding Conference, inspiring all who attended to continue the fine work which has been carried on the past two years under the most capable leadership of the retiring State Regent, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell.

HERMA T. SNAPP,
State Chairman, Press Relations.

KANSAS

The Kansas Thirty-ninth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their opening session in the Hotel Lason Ball Room in Wichita, Kansas, Thursday March 18th (19th and 20th) at 2 o'clock. After assembly call and processional the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Loren E. Rex. The invocation was given by the Chaplain, Miss Kate Miles, Salina. The Pledge of Allegiance and singing of "America" preceded the welcome extended by Mr. Robert E. Israel, Mayor of Wichita. Three Regents of the Wichita Chapters, Mesdames Harlan Herrick, G. K. Purves and Miss Susan Gilkeson, brought greetings.

The honor guests were introduced at this time and were as follows: the President General, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker; Mrs. John F. Weinmann, National President, U. S. D. 1812; Miss Katharine Matthies, National Approved Schools Chairman; Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles, State Regent Missouri, and her secretary, Miss Florence Carvin, and Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina, Chairman Tamassee School. The addresses and helpful talks, telling first hand of the work of D. A. R., added much to the Kansas Conference. Kansas was proud to entertain these honored guests. Mrs. L. E. Rex entertained the State Board at luncheon on Thursday at Lason Hotel.

At the two o'clock business meeting after the opening exercises the minutes of the last Board meeting were read by Mrs. C. E. Laird Jetmore, the recording secretary. Other state officers reported.

The Kansas Creed, presented by the authoress, Mrs. H. E. Don Carlos, followed invocation and pledge. President Jardin welcomed the D.A.R. to the Wichita Municipal University. Mrs. Wm. A. Becker gave a splendid address on the "Training of Youth." Dean Lieurance presented his Indian boys and chorus in a fine musical program. The reception followed in the W. U. Lounge. Friday was a busy day beginning with Regents' reports, announcements and other business. At noon a luncheon was given at the Innes Tea Room. Mrs. Becker gave a very helpful address inspiring chapters to higher efforts. Mrs. Earl Moulder of Coffeyville presided. Many chapter regents asked questions and a round of discussion followed. After lunch, a drive over the city and a visit to the Indian Institute was enjoyed. At 3:30 a tea honoring Mrs. Wm. A. Becker and distinguished guests at the home of Mrs. Earl W. Evans, was given. At 4:30 Memorial Service at Presbyterian Church Chapel with harp prelude, processional and the state regents' call to remembrance. Scripture, "Ave Maria" by quartette, "Our Beloved Dead" by State regent; Roll Call, State historian; the benediction and recessional closed the memorial service for 31 departed Kansas D. A. R. in the last year.

At the Hotel Lason Ball Room on Friday evening 275 guests were seated to enjoy the social climax of the Conference. Mrs. L. E. Rex presided. Mrs. Albert Taylor, Wichita, gave the invocation. "Our Beginning" was given by Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, a noted Indian woman. A musical program was given by Mrs. Laura Reed Yaggy, Susie Ballinger Newman and Miss Wava Bachman. Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun gave an address on Tamassee School. "Some Romantic Discoveries" was the subject of Mrs. O. P. Dellenger of Pittsburg, Kansas. Miss Katharine Matthies gave an illustrated lecture on Approved Schools. A short meeting of the State officers followed the banquet.

Saturday morning the State officers enjoyed a seven o'clock breakfast in the Lason Hotel. Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey was made honorary State president of the Officers Club for life. And the present State officers were elected to hold the same offices

in the Officers Club that they hold in the State.

Three Becker boys were reported by Wichita D. A. R. Chapter and a Becker girl by Eunice Sterling. Randolph Loving reported a Becker boy at Indian Institute. A real grandson, Frank Nighswonger, and a real granddaughter, Mrs. Caroline Randall, made inspiring speeches during Conference. Three Indian girls, Misses Cloud and Miss Floto, carried the colors the first day of the Conference. Betty Bonnie Chapter, Arkansas City, won the highest grade on the Honor Roll.

The Conference, at the suggestion of Mrs. Geo. Thatcher Guernsey, voted to present Mrs. L. E. Rex (\$100.00) one hundred dollars to be used to help the Indian boys at Indian Institute. Mrs. Rex in turn presented it to Dean Lieurance to be used as he sees fit for Indian boys. The Shawnee Mission plates and Approved Schools articles sold rapidly.

Miss Gerald Shelly, Randolph Loving Chapter, presented Mrs. Wm. A. Becker a Kansas Creed composed by Mrs. H. E. Don Carlos, Lawrence, and penned and framed by Miss Shelly for her Chapter. A copy of the attractive Shawnee Mission plate was also presented Mrs. Becker.

The Kansas D. A. R. may well feel proud of the Thirty-ninth Annual Conference planned by their beloved State Regent, Mrs. Loren E. Rex.

CORNIS ROYSTON REESE,
(Mrs. John C.) Newton, Kansas.

MASSACHUSETTS

From the snow-clad hills of Berkshire to the windy shores of the Old Bay, the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution gathered at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston for their forty-third State Conference.

The morning session on March 18, 1937, which opened with the entrance of State Officers and distinguished guests escorted by the color bearers and pages, was called to order with a brief word of greeting by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank L. Nason. The invocation was given by Rev. Henry H. Saunderson, the audience was led in the Pledge to the Flag by Mrs. Arthur Chandler, State Chairman, followed with

the American's Creed and singing of "America." Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch read several communications, the first, a letter of friendly greeting from Mrs. Becker, President General.

Mrs. Nason read a concise report of her numerous activities as State Regent. During the morning the assembly was pleasantly entertained by the D. A. R. Trio, consisting of Harriet Baxter, piano; Laura Kelley, violin and Naomi Hewitt, 'cello.

The real high-light of the morning was the program for the Good Citizenship Pilgrims, led by Mrs. Walter T. Garfield, State Chairman. Out of 108 candidates from high schools throughout the state, 85 were sitting in the galleries, tense and eager, awaiting the drawing of the name of the girl who would make the pilgrimage to Washington in April. Mrs. Magna, our Honorary President General, spoke to them briefly, telling the significance of a few of the beautiful memorials which they would see. James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, in his address, commended the "Daughters" for this work with the schools and stated that "all facilities of the Department of Education are at the command of any organization or society who seeks to promote good citizenship." Mr. Reardon drew the name of Miss Constance Nestle from the box held by Miss Ellen Larson who was last year's winner. Miss Nestle was sent to the conference by Mary Mattoon Chapter of Amherst.

Because of an important committee meeting, Governor Charles F. Hurley was unable to be present. He sent as his representative, Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, who gave a history and duties of the National Guard and paid tribute to Sam Adams, the father of the American Revolution.

Reports by the State Officers and Chairmen of Committees revealed much interest and faithful work in the various departments. The chairman of the Magazine Committee announced that the prizes offered for new subscriptions went to Fort Massachusetts and Col. Timothy Bigelow chapters, respectively. The State Registrar reported membership to date totals 6,716.

The afternoon session opened with a very impressive memorial service to those members who departed this life during the year. Mrs. W. E. Faulkner, State Chaplain, con-

ducted this service which included readings from four beautiful and appropriate poems and hymns sung by Pearl Bates Morton with Mrs. Gulesian at the piano.

Miss Eleanor Greenwood, chairman of Junior American Citizens Committee, reported 129 clubs in the state consisting of 3,385 members. The audience was quite thrilled and inspired by a model club meeting conducted by members of the several Mansfield units under the leadership of Miss Mildred Jones. Mansfield Chapter may well be proud of this work with young Americans.

Mrs. Magna later said, "What we have seen today leads us to greater activity and enthusiasm." Our Honorary President General gave us one of her customary thoughtful and inspiring talks which we have come to look forward to, this time using certain of our approved schools as her subject. She emphasized these schools' need for libraries but asked us to give only books that we would give to our own children.

Mrs. McQuesten, chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, reported 26 volumes sent to National Headquarters, largest number ever sent in any one year. The Girl Homemakers' Scholarship Fund has gone over the top with over \$200 to its credit. It was voted to send messages of good cheer to several prominent members who were ill.

Two hundred and forty covers were laid for the banquet which followed a colorful reception at 6:30. Many distinguished guests brought greetings; included among them were Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, State Regent of New Hampshire, and representatives of six patriotic organizations. Mrs. Magna, in her brief message, urged the chapters to give more consideration to scholarships, as so often the loans become in time a burden, difficult to bear under trying conditions. The address of the evening, "Our American Heritage—What is Necessary for the Preservation of Democracy," was delivered by Prof. Leonard W. Cronkhite of Harvard University. Solos by Miss Morton were included in the evening program.

Friday morning session opened with the customary formality. Reports of Committee Chairmen continued. Mrs. Currier,

chairman of Conservation and Thrift, presented the Regent of Peace Party Chapter with an award of \$25 for the most constructive piece of work for a Becker boy or girl.

The chair presented Miss Carolyn D. Smiley, member of Paul Revere Chapter, who with Miss Maud Mayer of London founded the bi-monthly publication, "World Youth." She outlined its potentialities of giving constructive news of America to young people of the world. The paper does not carry crime news and is sent to public libraries, schools, prisons, reformatories, being used at Sherborn and Sing Sing. Mrs. Magna and Mrs. Nason urged that the State Society and Chapters cooperate in sending the paper to other sources and affirmed their belief in youth as the eternal frontier, yet to be conquered.

During the morning the audience enjoyed songs by the D. A. R. Chorus with Mrs. Prescott at the piano.

After the final report of the Credential Committee announcing an attendance of 262 delegates and 642 alternates and members, reading of courtesy resolutions and minutes of the sessions, twelve o'clock noon brought to a close another successful and inspiring conference, held under the capable management of our State Regent, Mrs. Frank L. Nason.

ELOISE L. S. MYERS,
State Historian.

MINNESOTA

The forty-second annual State Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 9, 10, 11, 1937, at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul. The St. Paul and Ramsey County Regents Unit was hostess.

On Monday evening preceding the Conference, the State Officers Club renewed friendships at a banquet and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Registrations began at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and the State Board of Management met at 10 o'clock.

The State Conference was formally convened by the bugle call and processional at 1 o'clock. Our State Regent, Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury called the meeting to order and graciously presided at all meetings. Greetings were extended by Miss

Celia M. Cutter, Conference Chairman, by our Vice-President General, Miss Minnie M. Dilley, Honorary State Regents and by representatives of many patriotic organizations. Mayor Mark H. Gehan, welcomed the Daughters to St. Paul and presented them with a key to the city.

Reports of State Officers showed many accomplishments. Work with youth and increased membership was stressed. Through district meetings conducted each autumn, a new spirit of co-operation and friendliness has been created and a better understanding of the aim and work of our Society gained. At the close of the session Chapter Regents presented their Good Citizenship pilgrims to the Conference.

A pageant of historical gowns, dating from 1762 to 1910, accompanied by the Milch String Trio, furnished delightful entertainment following the first Conference dinner. Miss Minnie M. Dilley acted as narrator and daughters of members and their friends modeled the gowns. The newly organized St. Paul D. A. R. Choral Club sang a group of delightful numbers. The climax of the evening was reached when the name of Miss Jane Griese was drawn from thirty-five entries, to represent Minnesota in the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington in April. Twenty-seven pilgrims were honor guests at the dinner.

On Wednesday morning, reports of State Chairmen showed increased activities and enthusiastic plans for the future. At the close of the morning session an impressive memorial service was conducted by our State Chaplain, Miss Grace Longfellow, in memory of our beloved dead.

Chapter Regents were honored at a luncheon Wednesday noon, one minute verbal reports showed many activities and interests. Wednesday afternoon saw the completion of reports. A group of Junior American Citizens was presented to the Conference.

A formal reception preceded the second Conference dinner, Wednesday evening. Dr. Theodore C. Blegen of the State Historical Society gave the address of the evening. Terming the Ordinance of 1787 the "Magna Charta of the West" and urging the participation of Minnesota in the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the

Ordinance, Dr. Blegen commended the D. A. R. for the part it has played in the preservation of early records and for fostering enthusiasm in early Minnesota history. Miss Jeannette Murray, harpist, played a group of very pleasing numbers.

The Sibley House Association met Thursday morning. Minnesota Daughters enthusiastically made plans for the coming season at Sibley House, Mendota, one of the most notable historic spots in the State. Faribault House, a companion project of Sibley House, has been restored and will be formally opened in connection with the opening of the Tea House in early May.

The business of the Conference was brought to a close Thursday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted: endorsing and giving support to the Northwest Territory Celebration; taking exception to the statement that the display of the American Flag in churches creates a thought of war in the minds of little children.

A silver vase containing beautiful red roses was presented to Miss Minnie M. Dilley, our beloved Vice-President General, in appreciation of her long and unselfish services to Minnesota Daughters.

The usual courtesy resolutions were passed and 350 members of the Minnesota D. A. R. voted it a very successful Conference.

An invitation by the Minneapolis Regents Unit to meet in Minneapolis next year, was accepted.

MRS. CLYDE ROBBINS,
State Historian.

MISSISSIPPI

On March 4, 5, and 6, down in Natchez the Thirty-first State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Mississippi with the lovely Dixie Cotton Herrin, State Regent presiding. From all sections of the state the one hundred and fifty delegates came to the historic city whose very name suggests the charm and lure of the Old South.

Welcome in behalf of Natchez was extended by Mayor William Byrne, and greetings from Natchez Chapter were brought by the Regent Mrs. Hugh Junkin, to which Mrs. Harry Ogden in her inim-



PROMINENT DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MISSISSIPPI. SEATED SECOND FROM THE LEFT IS MRS. W. K. HERRIN, JR., OF CLARKSDALE, STATE REGENT, AND SURROUNDING HER ARE HER EXECUTIVE BOARD AND OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE HELD IMPORTANT OFFICES IN THE ORGANIZATION. THEY RECENTLY ATTENDED STATE CONFERENCE IN NATCHEZ

itable way responded. The regent of Natchez Chapter then presented Mrs. Herrin who graciously expressed her pleasure in coming to beautiful Natchez for this occasion. She then introduced the distinguished visitors and next presented Mrs. John W. Patton, Jr. of Jackson, State Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage who in turn presented the lovely Virginia James of Silver City Consolidated High School, winner of the coveted visit to Continental Congress in Washington in April. Virginia thanked the Daughters for the wonderful opportunity they were giving her.

Musical selections were given by the Natchez High School Glee Club and there was a violin solo by Carl Johanson accompanied by Mrs. Tom Henry. An able address on the History of Natchez was given by Mrs. Edith Wyatt Moore who held the rapt attention of her audience as she told the gripping story of Indian attacks, of wilderness life, of the steady development of the little colony in spite of vicissitudes of every kind, and finally of its glory and magnificence during the first half of the nineteenth century. The closing prayer by our beloved Chaplain, Mrs. B. F. Cameron,

and the retiring of the colors closed the even session.

Routine business was conducted on Friday morning; Regents reports, reports of special committees, and of the state chairmen were read. At noon a Dutch Treat lunch at the hotel was very much enjoyed as was an address on S. S. Prentiss, the great Mississippi statesman, by Mr. William Hornsby.

A prize of \$5.00 was awarded La Salle Chapter in Corinth for the greatest increase in membership and another similar one went to the same chapter for the greatest number of young members. These awards were offered by Mrs. W. K. Herrin, Jr. and Mrs. William Pouch of New York. A third prize—\$10.00, offered by Mrs. Harrison Hightower of Thomaston, Ga., in honor of Mrs. Florence Sillers, Past Vice-Chairman of National Better Films Committee, for the most outstanding work in Motion Pictures Committee, went to Rosannah Waters Chapter in Clarksdale. This chapter also won a prize of \$5.00 for its work on Americanism.

On Friday night after the processional and the invocation, the Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. Milton Jones and the

American's Creed by Mrs. L. P. Cashman. After a beautiful musical program rendered by prominent musicians of the city, the regents of the chapters in Mississippi read reports of their year's work. A pleasing feature of the evening was a talk on "Stratford" home of the Lees, by the authoress Miss Ethel Armes of Virginia.

Saturday morning after the opening program Mrs. Roy Flowers led the Pledge to the Flag, the final reports of Credential and Resolutions Committees were read, and election of new officers was held. Rosannah Waters Chapter of Clarksdale had the great pleasure of nominating Mrs. W. K. Herrin, Jr. as a candidate for Vice President General in 1938 and she was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by the State Conference. Mississippi Daughters are proud of their beautiful and able regent. Newly elected officers are Second Vice Regent Mrs. Nathaniel Hoggatt, Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Noble; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. G. Hughes; Treasurer, Miss Josephine Newton; Registrar, Mrs. D. C. Simmons; Historian, Miss Catherine Dunbar; Librarian, Mrs. L. F. Garrett; Chaplain, Mrs. B. F. Cameron; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Barksdale; and Parliamentarian, Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler.

The interesting climax of the Conference was reached when a discussion of the purchase of a Natchez home for a State D. A. R. Shrine was introduced. Interest and enthusiasm for the project were evinced and after much consideration the majority voted to buy Rosalie if a feasible plan for financing it can be evolved. Such a shrine in the heart of a historic section would be a mecca for patriotic Americans and would be a source of pride and pleasure to every loyal Daughter of the American Revolution in Mississippi.

An impressive installation service for the newly elected officers followed by a prayer and the song "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," were last on the program and after the colors were retired the Thirty-first State Conference in Mississippi became history at noon Saturday down in Natchez!

MRS. JAMES FLOWERS HUMBER,
State Chairman Press Relations.

MONTANA

The Montana Daughters of the American Revolution assembled for the Thirty-fourth Annual Conference, March 17 to 19, in Bozeman, with Mount Hyalite as the hostess Chapter. Due to the courtesy and untiring effort of Dr. Gladys Branegan, Dean of Women, all delegates were housed in the residence halls of the quadrangle on the campus of Montana State College. The fall of fourteen inches of snow in no way detracted from the pleasure experienced by all delegates, and the warm hospitality of Mount Hyalite Chapter quite counterbalanced any chill from without.

Officers and delegates registered in Herrick Hall, and the beautifully arranged reception as well as the sessions were held in the "Fireplace Room" of Herrick Hall. All of the young girls who assisted in the dining room on the evening of the reception were daughters of members of Mount Hyalite Chapter.

The sessions this year were arranged to honor Mrs. Broox-Martin, a pioneer member of Mount Hyalite and an outstanding worker in the Society. The sessions opened on the morning of Thursday, March 18, with Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, State Regent, presiding. Five State Officers, five past State Regents, our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Broox-Martin, and delegates representing all Chapters were present. Our Good Citizenship Pilgrim of 1936, Nola Peterson of Absarokee, was an honored guest. An interesting coincidence is the fact that the Good Citizenship Pilgrim for 1937 is Helen Barclay of Lewistown, the home city of the newly elected State Regent, Mrs. A. J. Rahn.

An unusual amount of business was conducted during the sessions. Greetings from the President General, Mrs. Becker, and from Mr. Leslie Sulgrove, Secretary of the Montana S. A. R., were read. Of outstanding interest were the plans with regard to perpetual care of the grave of a Real Daughter in Glendive, Montana. A committee was appointed to investigate with a view to securing WPA funds for revamping historic sites and for the marking of historic spots in Montana. The outgoing State Regent was instructed to investigate and report to next Conference as to the

advisability of having a book plate designed and executed for the use of the State Society.

Mr. Leslie Sulgrove, Secretary Montana S. A. R., was instrumental in having a bill presented in the State Legislature, to the effect that Constitution Day be made a legal holiday in the State of Montana. Our latest advice is that this has passed both houses and has been signed by Governor Ayres, thus making Constitution Day a legal holiday in our state. Montana is the first state to so act.

One of the outstanding addresses given at the Conference was delivered by Major W. R. Graham, U. S. A., on "The Place of the R. O. T. C. in the College Curriculum," in which he voiced the fact that military training is a valuable addition to ordinary training, and that a difference is soon noted in the general bearing and courteous behavior of the boy who receives this education.

A splendid address, "Along Life's Journey," was given by our Flying State Regent, Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, on the evening of March 18, at the perfectly appointed banquet. Among other memorable words, Mrs. Woodside spoke of the pioneer work of women of all ages, not only in the living fundamentals, but in teaching the lessons of Loyalty, Love and Patriotism. Modern women are active in home, community, national and international affairs and it is obvious that the women's vote may be the deciding vote in any election. "Let us go forward, not backward. Let us help make the hopes and dreams of our forefathers come true by having high ideals, and by doing our patriotic duty toward the great Nation of which we have the great good fortune to be citizens."

The programs for the sessions displayed photographs of historic Mount Hyalite as covers, and other views of this stately mountain were on name cards for the banquet. Moving pictures of wild life, camping experiences, and of mountain climbing on and in the vicinity of Mount Hyalite were shown. Nola Peterson, Good Citizenship Pilgrim, spoke of her experiences during the trip to Washington. At the close of the banquet, tiny candles were lighted to honor Mrs. Broox-Martin.

MRS. T. E. LUEBBEN,
State Secretary.

NEBRASKA

On the 15th, 16th and 17th of March, 1937, in the city of McCook occurred the Thirty-fifth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska. An excellent program covering three days was carried out almost to the letter, with promptness, dispatch and great success owing to the fine organization of all officers and committees under the splendid executive ability of the State Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Baker, of Omaha, who presided. The guests met a royal welcome which grew in cordiality as the Daughters became acquainted with the 37th Star Chapter, as well as the citizens of the handsome little city which is famed for its miles and miles of wide paved streets—all decorated with flags on this occasion—by its truly hospitable people.

Boy Scouts Bob Colemon, Frank Vaughn, Walt James and John Wolf were in charge of "Cruising." Registration began at 10 a. m. at Keystone Hotel, which was our headquarters; Dutch Treat Luncheon, 12; board meeting, 1:00; opening session, 2:00 in Methodist Episcopal Church. Buglers Lee Morse and Don Rouch, high school boys, opened each meeting, adding a military note. Processional each time led by Mrs. George Kearns, Regent of hostess Chapter, Pages, State Officers, President General and State Regent. This was a busy afternoon; after the usual opening services, minutes of Summer Board Meeting and Conference Board Meeting, telegrams and letters of greetings; our State Regent's address of her busy year's activities, beside the board meetings and official visits to many chapters, she attended each of the seven group meetings during September scattered over our State, many miles distant, at each giving a fine address on our Constitution. At the conclusion of her opening address Mrs. Baker presented our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker of New Jersey. Report of Credentials Committee and announcements. Reports of State Officers and National Vice Chairman were given, as well as reports of State Committee Chairman.

Mrs. Frank W. Baker, State Regent, called to order the 35th Annual Conference.

Welcome was given by Mrs. George



THESE BOOKENDS, A REPLICA OF THE NEBRASKA ROAD MARKERS, GIVEN BY THE NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS AND PRESENTED BY MRS. FRANK W. BAKER, STATE REGENT, AT THE BOARD MEETING APRIL, 1937. TO BE USED IN THE NATIONAL D. A. R. LIBRARY TO HOLD THREE VOLUMES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. PREPARED BY MRS. B. G. MILLER OF CRETE AND PRESENTED BY NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS, APRIL, 1935

Kearns, Regent Thirty-seventh Star Chapter. Greetings by Dr. J. M. Willis, President Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sommerville, American Legion, Mrs. W. L. Cook, American Legion Auxiliary and other patriotic organizations. Response by Mrs. R. E. Knight, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Baker, State Regent, now spoke briefly on the objectives of the D. A. R. and concluded by introducing Mrs. Becker, who gave the keynote speech of the Conference. "American Youth" was her subject, given before an audience of several hundred people, and comments on her charm and her ability as a public speaker were innumerable. Rev. M. C. Bullock, benediction. The social part of the Conference was truly delightful, beginning with a reception in the church parlors the first evening, at which the citizens of the city welcomed their guests formally and heartily. Refreshments were served.

Tuesday was a full day, starting with Approved Schools Dutch Treat Breakfast at 7:30 at which Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of these 17 schools aided by the D. A. R. Society, spoke concerning problems of their maintenance. Mrs. J. C. Suttie, State Chairman, presided. Miss

Abbey, a teacher at Crossnore School in the mountains of North Carolina, exhibited pictures of the region in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Business session at Memorial Methodist Church was opened at 8:30 with the usual rituals attendant to this historical and philanthropic Society's meetings. Reports were continued by State Chairmen of National Committees. Music was interspersed by McCook's best talent, and Chapter reports were well started. Our State has 46 chapters, but 37 were represented. We have nearly 2,000 members. More than 26 cities and towns were represented. Alliance delegation of 11 was the largest group from one place. Mrs. Charles B. Letton of Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, oldest Chapter in the State, who holds the honor of earliest Past State Regent, 1907-1909, as well as Vice President General of Nebraska, 1917, now living, was an honored guest during every session of this Conference.

Two luncheons and a formal dinner were held in the suite of rooms on the mezzanine floor of the Keystone, where the food was most delectable and beautifully served. All centered around our President General and other guests of honor. Mrs. J. H. Cary of

Kearney gave the first luncheon at 12 o'clock on Monday with beautiful appointments in centerpiece and place cards, to honor Mesdames Becker and Baker. At 6 o'clock Mrs. Baker and Mrs. R. E. Knight, State Vice Regent, of Alliance, entertained at a formal dinner honoring Mrs. Becker, State Officers and Past State Regents. An all white centerpiece, blue candles and D. A. R. place cards added beauty and dignity. On Tuesday, Past Officers gathered here for their annual club luncheon with our distinguished guests, Mrs. Becker, Misses Katharine Matthies and Dennis Abbey included, 24 in all. Mrs. Cary, who was given a unanimous vote for the office of Vice President General from Nebraska to the National Congress, presided. Between courses the election placed Mrs. Baker as President, with Mrs. C. B. Letton Secretary, for two-year term. This afternoon at 1:30 promptly our session opened. Chapter reports continued, showing much activity along the various lines suggested by the National Society. At 2:30 our State Chaplain, Mrs. W. J. Byer, Lincoln, took charge of the Memorial Hour, with "Call to Remembrance." Response and roll call by Mrs. Baker. While tributes of placing flowers filled a beautiful basket, a sweet organ accompaniment was rendered by Prof. Wallace L. Johnson. At 3:30 cars were furnished by Chamber of Commerce to take all delegates and visitors to the McCook Junior College in a new park adjoining the city, where an American elm tree was dedicated by our President General, as part of our plans for celebrating the Sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States. We were then driven about the city to see the places of interest, including their spacious hospital with beautiful grounds, the Republican River nearby, made famous by its disastrous flood in 1935, then back to the church parlors where our hostess Chapter served a beautiful tea to honor Mesdames Becker, Cary and Baker. This day was closed by the most important social event of the Conference, a banquet at 6:30 in Keystone Ball Room where nearly 200 reservations were made and the 37th Star Chapter did themselves proud in decoration appointments and menu, as well as a fine musical program. Mrs. Becker was again honored, as also were Mrs. L. P.

Campbell and Mrs. Grace Husted, McCook, as charter members. The former, 92 years of age and a great-granddaughter of a Revolutionary Colonel; latter, 87 years of age and having held office since organization of this chapter, 25 years. Mrs. Baker was a charming toastmistress and called on Past State Regents to respond to B-E-C-K-E-R, which was very cleverly and entertainingly given. The High School girl chosen from 68 names submitted in the Ruth Bryan Owen Citizenship Pilgrimage, was here awarded to Doris Nilsson of Cozad, sponsored by Cozad Chapter. Sully Cobb Chapter, Neligh, received the flag award for greatest gain in membership, but had no representative to carry the honor home. In conclusion Mr. D. S. Dalbey, from Beatrice, showed moving pictures of the Nebraska delegation at Washington last April.

The retiring State Regent has proven a most capable and efficient officer. Under her leadership the work of the organization throughout the State has received fair and large minded attention. In harmony, inspiration and the genuine hospitality of the hostess Chapter, the 35th Conference will long be remembered by its members.

Mrs. A. J. LAZURE,
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

General Mercer, Penelope Hart and Trent Chapters were hostesses to the 46th annual Conference of the New Jersey State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at Trenton, March 18 and 19, 1937.

Following the processional of the National and State Officers escorted by the pages, the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Miss Mabel Clay.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. William J. Ward, Vice President General and National Chairman of the D. A. R. Manual.

Other messages of good will were given by Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Mrs. Charles R. Banks and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, ex-Vice Presidents General and Honorary State Regents.

Greetings were also extended at this time

by representatives of other patriotic organizations.

Miss Page Schwarzwaller, National Chairman of Credentials, was present and extended good wishes to the New Jersey Society.

Governor Harold G. Hoffman was presented by the State Regent and gave an inspiring address, pointing out the need for a revival of faith in New Jersey where over a score of battles of the Revolution were fought—over 100 spots are now the historic shrines for the people of the nation.

Following this, reports of the State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapters were given.

A message of love and good wishes was received from our President General, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, who could not be with us because of attendance at other State Conferences.

A memorial service was conducted by Miss Agnes W. Storer, State Chaplain, assisted by the pages.

At the afternoon session, a most informative and inspiring address on "Peace" was given by Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education. Miss Clay, State Regent, expressed the appreciation of the State Society for this splendid address.

The State Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, announced the winner. Recognition was given to the candidates who were in attendance at the Conference.

Mr. E. L. Richmond, designated by Hon. Edgar Hoover to represent him at this State Conference, was introduced by the State Regent. In his address on "Crime" he stated that about the greatest business in the world was crime. He outlined the development of the scope of work in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prizes were presented for the History Essay Contest for 1937.

The gift of block, gavel and book history, made possible through the cooperation of the 76 chapters of the State of New Jersey, was presented to the State Society by Mrs. Alfred W. Ely, State Chairman of Historic Gavel.

The wood was from historic spots and the written history with its special significance to the Chapter name.

A reception by National and State Offi-

cers was followed by a banquet, held at the Stacy-Trent Hotel, Trenton, at 7:00 p. m., Thursday.

VIOLA B. CLOUSE,
State Recording Secretary.

NORTH DAKOTA

The 1936 North Dakota Conference was held at Mandan September 21-23, inclusive, with Mandan Chapter as hostess. Conference meetings were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. A. M. Powell of Devils Lake, and all of the eleven chapters were represented. Registration of delegates at the Lewis & Clark Hotel on Monday afternoon was followed by a get-together dinner at six o'clock and the Council meeting at eight o'clock P. M. Later an informal reception was held in the hotel dining room. On Tuesday morning officers were entertained at breakfast, at which time a round-table discussion was held under the leadership of Mrs. Harold T. Graves, Vice-President General.

The Conference room in the Memorial Building was beautifully decorated with vases and baskets of gladioli when Conference formally opened on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. The business sessions continued through until Tuesday noon. Reports of state officers, committee chairmen and chapter regents occupied the major portion of the time. An address by Mrs. Graves, Vice-President General, was most interesting and instructive. Margaret Christianson, North Dakota's representative to the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage at Continental Congress, gave a report of her trip. Mr. Blair Flegel spoke on the work of assembling historical documents and important papers for preservation and reference, under present government supervision in cooperation with our genealogical department. An interesting display of citizenship posters and history scrap books from different chapters was shown in the Conference room.

Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. a radio broadcast was given over station KFYZ with Mrs. Graves, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Powell, State Regent, as speakers. At 8:00 P. M. an open meeting was held in the auditorium of the First Presbyterian Church; following an excellent musical

program, a fine address on "The Understanding of Our Nationality" was given by Mr. C. L. Young, prominent Bismarck attorney.

A social highlight of the session was a luncheon on Tuesday noon when Conference members were the guests of Mrs. George M. Young of New York City, former State Regent and Past Vice-President General; also the dinner on Tuesday evening, honoring Mrs. Graves and the state officers. Tuesday afternoon visitors enjoyed a visit to historic Ft. McKean and the Slant Indian village south of Mandan; and on Wednesday afternoon they were taken on a tour which included the State Capitol and Roosevelt Cabin at Bismarck, and the State Training School and Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan.

Mrs. Walter C. Fait of Fingal is the newly elected State Regent, and Williston the city chosen for the 1937 Conference meeting.

MRS. RAYMOND W. SHINNERS,
Conference Program Chairman.

OREGON

The Oregon Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its twenty-fourth annual State Conference in Corvallis, Oregon, March first and second with Mrs. Boone G. Harding, State Regent, presiding. The hostess chapters were Winema and Chintimini, the latter being the Oregon State College Chapter.

The Oregon Daughters were honored and privileged in having as their guests, the President General of the National Society, Mrs. William A. Becker, and Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools. During one of the business sessions of the Conference Mrs. Becker discussed the ever vital subject of "National Defense," defining it not merely as a military defense, but as the peace program of the Daughters of the American Revolution and including not only adequate defense by the army, navy and air forces, but also the defense of the Constitution and of our spiritual heritage as well. She pointed out that the American Revolution which was the foundation of our country was not a rebellion in the gen-

erally accepted sense, for it did not tear down or destroy but sought to declare and set up our liberties. We have before us today the challenge to teach what "Americanism" really is and we should begin in the schools to teach the young people of our country to become better citizens for there lies the bulwark and safeguard for American ideals.

Miss Matthies was the speaker at one of the luncheons, giving us a most interesting and instructive talk on "Approved Schools," there being seventeen such schools on the approved list of the National Society and include in the main industrial and mountaineer schools. The members attending the Oregon Conference were particularly desirous of learning more about the two D. A. R. Schools, Tamasee and the Kate Duncan Smith School.

It was also our pleasure in having as our guest speakers, Governor Charles H. Martin of Oregon, who discussed problems in Oregon with regard to the subversive elements here; Dr. Frederick M. Hunter, Chancellor of Oregon State System of Higher Education, whose topic was "George Washington, World Statesman" and Mr. C. E. Ingalls, representative of the Oregon Sons of the American Revolution, who discussed the recent strikes in respect to our inalienable rights of property against trespass.

The Oregon Society is very proud of its two college chapters, Chintimini at Oregon State College and Lucinda Cox Brown at the University of Oregon, established under the very able and inspired leadership of Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Reporter-General to the Smithsonian Institute. These two chapters do much to counteract the radical element which unfortunately is often found on American college campuses. Oregon hopes to see the other states of the Union follow her lead and take up this very splendid work.

Another splendid accomplishment of the Oregon Daughters is the forming of Junior groups within the chapters, these groups being composed of the younger women in their respective chapters and this is also being done under the guidance of Mrs. John Y. Richardson, National Vice-Chairman of Junior Groups. The National So-



OREGON STATE COLLEGE GIRLS CHAPTER DINNER HONORING MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, DURING OREGON STATE CONFERENCE. HELD ON THE CAMPUS OF OREGON STATE COLLEGE. THE STATE COLLEGE CHAPTER WAS CO-HOSTESS FOR THE CONFERENCE

ciety feels that the future of our country lies in the proper education and training of our youth and it is therefore that much emphasis is being placed by the National Society on such projects as college chapters, Junior groups, the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Junior American Citizens, the adoption of Becker boys and girls and Children of the American Revolution. The Oregon Society was able to report at its State Conference much progress in all these projects.

Our Good Citizenship Pilgrim this year is Miss Lillian Kopp of the Roosevelt High School in Portland, Oregon, a very charming girl who is happy indeed in anticipation of her trip to the Nation's capital to be entertained by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their Continental Congress and to see the many historic and interesting spots in and around Washington, D. C. Miss Kopp is well aware of the responsibilities as well as the pleasures in being the winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, for she must have the necessary qualities of citizenship, leadership, character, scholarship, sportsmanship, etc., which are the basis of this contest.

The Oregon Society has also as one of its important projects the restoration and furnishing of certain rooms in the home of Dr. John McLoughlin, who was instrumen-

tal in the settling and securing of much of the Oregon Country for the United States. Dr. McLoughlin was the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and his aid to the American settlers cost him his position. He then moved to Oregon, became an American citizen and died almost a man without a country for he was rejected by both the Americans and the English. It has just been recently that his value and service to the Oregon Country has been recognized. Oregon citizens revere his memory and are proud that his old home is being restored in lasting tribute to the very great part he played in the history of the Pacific Northwest and so it is with joy that the Oregon Daughters reported that this project is nearing completion.

Another very important project that is most ably carried out in Oregon under the supervision of the State Registrar is the compilation of complete files of all members in Oregon, the securing of genealogical records such as data found in old family bibles, cemeteries and all other historical information that through the course of years might otherwise be lost to posterity.

The Oregon Society although far from the center of activities of the National Society accomplished many fine things during the past year under the competent and able

leadership of its regent, Mrs. Harding, and is proud of its record.

CHRISTINE M. GOBLE.

VIRGINIA

The 41st annual State Conference of the Virginia D. A. R. which convened at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Tuesday, March 6th, at 8:00 P. M. with its processional of 33 pages with flag bearers escorting Past National Officers, State Officers, Guests of Honor, and the State Regent, was one of the most brilliant and well attended of our state assemblies.

Here, in the midst of the beginnings of a nation, surrounded by memorials of the past, the thoughtful preparations of the hostess chapters were manifest in the generous and gracious hospitality which anticipated every desire. On this occasion the huge silver mace, Governor Dinwiddie's gift in 1753 to the Corporation of Norfolk, graced our session. The presence of this beautiful treasure, perhaps unique in America, carrying the rose of England, the harp of Ireland, and the fleur-de-lis of France, was a tribute to the esteem in which the services of the Daughters are held by the citizenry.

The meetings, presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, were held in the hotel's extensive ballroom, which was equipped with a loud speaker.

After presenting the regents of the hostess chapters, Mrs. Joseph D. Deal, Jr. of Great Bridge, Mrs. Jerome P. Carr of Fort Nelson, and Mrs. Lewis Littlepage of Old Donation, Mrs. Deal extended a gracious welcome which was followed by the mayor, Mr. W. R. L. Taylor, the "first citizen" of Norfolk, Mr. A. B. Schwarzkopf, and an ode by Mr. Charles Day, poet laureate of the S. A. R.

Among the distinguished guests were, Rear Admiral Brumby of the Navy, and Maj. R. H. Cole of the Army; Mrs. John Logan Marshall, State Regent of S. C.; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. John F. Little, State Regent of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Colonists; Mrs. Gaius Brumbaugh, Past Vice-President General, and Mrs. John Driscoll, the State Historian of New Hampshire, all

of whom were presented to the Conference.

Mr. A. G. Berens of the U. S. Department of Justice gave an address, "The New Offensive Against Crime" which, gladly welcomed for its information, influenced a later action when the Conference adopted a resolution covering the enforcement of law.

Indicative of our proceedings, the remark of a visitor, "I did not know that the D. A. R. had such a far reaching educational and constructive program; I thought it was just a social organization," gives the atmosphere of the intense desire of the Daughters to follow a leadership which is the inculcation of a true American spirit. With the guidance of the State Regent, resolutions were adopted, under the egis of "National Defense Through Patriotic Education," touching such vital matters as Junior American Citizenship Clubs. Virginia is beginning with seven active clubs with the recommendation that each chapter give at least one meeting to the consideration of this work; Virginia's 50 scholarships to have a "follow-up" in the general interest of Americanism; Junior Membership, to inspire present service and to ensure tomorrow's leadership; consideration for C. A. R. "graduation" into our maturer groups, or the possible formation of new chapters within their own ranks, that our youth be not lost to the D. A. R.; that we go on record to study, and to support, the program of the Department of Justice for the eradication of crime; and, in a more general way, support be given to National Music Week especially as touching the nation's youth.

Mrs. John Logan Marshall, State Regent of South Carolina, gave a most instructive address on Tamassee, after which a generous contribution was made to the school. Virginia's major contribution to Approved Schools for the year was made in honor of the President General for the "Florence Becker Recreation Hall" at Kate Duncan Smith School.

The "Virginia Roster," containing names, revolutionary residences and services of the ancestry of every Virginia Daughter will be published in the early summer. Old Deed and Will Books, numbering 8, have been restored during the year at a cost of \$2,000.00, and subscrip-

tions were raised from the floor for the immediate restoration of two more. Recognition of the services of Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth in her great work of restoration and acquirement of the Yorktown Custom House was made by a subscription to place a tablet within that building in her honor next "Yorktown Day," October 19th.

The Memorial service, conducted by the Reverend W. C. Callender and the State Chaplain, Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair, had the added solemnity of being held in Old St. Paul's Church. After the ceremonies, the memorial wreath was laid upon the grave of Miss Alethea Serpell, former Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent.

The State Regent was presented with "The History of the South Carolina D. A. R." by its State Regent, Mrs. Marshall; a "History of Old Norfolk," written by Emma Blow Freeman Cook, by Mrs. Joseph D. Deal, Regent of Great Bridge Chapter, and a miniature revolutionary period replica of a ship's cannon mounted on its carriage, made from metals salvaged from a sunken British man-of-war off Yorktown, by Mrs. P. W. Hiden, State Chairman of Preservation and Restoration of Records.

The Conference adjourned to meet in Alexandria in March, 1938, and will carry for many years the happy memories of the gracious hospitalities of our hostess chapters and of the many friends outside our Society who contributed so pleasantly to our stay.

MRS. ANTHONY V. SHEA,
State Corresponding Secretary.

WASHINGTON

The 37th Annual State Conference of the Washington State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, March 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1937, guests of Seattle Chapter. Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent, presided over all the meetings. We were honored by having the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, New Jersey, as our guest during the entire Conference.

Wednesday morning the breakfast and meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation was followed by the State Board

meeting and the State Board luncheon. Wednesday afternoon the Corporation program consisted of reports by all the officers, most important being that of Mrs. Thomas A. Askren, Chairman of the House Committee, who stated that the D. A. R. organized house on the University Campus, which is owned and operated by the State Society, is now entirely free of all indebtedness.

Wednesday evening four Boy Scout buglers sounded the Assembly Call for the formal opening of the Conference in the Spanish Ball Room where all the sessions were held. Directly back of the presiding officer hung the illuminated D. A. R. emblem, the gift to the Conference of Mrs. William S. Walker, Past Vice President General. Escorted by pages bearing a silk American Flag, a beautiful State Flag and flags of the thirteen colonies the processional was led by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Head, and the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, followed by State officers, distinguished guests, past State Regents and the Hostess Regent. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Pelagius A. Williams and the formal opening by the State Regent, cordial greetings were expressed by Mrs. Walter B. Foote, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, by Colonel William T. Perkins, past State President of the Sons of the Revolution; Captain Ethan Peyser, past President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. John Wallace, past State Regent; Mrs. Boone G. Harding of Medford, Ore. State Regent of Oregon; Miss Katharine Matthies of New Haven, Conn., National Chairman of Approved Schools and by Mrs. Richard P. Erwin, past State Regent of Idaho. Mrs. William Burt Bowden, State Corresponding Secretary, read telegrams and messages and Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, honorary State Regent, made the response.

The high light of the evening was the inspiring address by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, of Summit, New Jersey, who took as her theme "Training the Youth of the Nation for Leadership Worthy of American Traditions." The evening closed with a reception.

Mrs. John B. Moyer of Everett, State Registrar, reported an increase in membership, the first since 1929. Mrs. M. G.

Rawlings of Spokane, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, presented Volume 7 of "Pioneer Families of Washington." She also awarded the silver cup to Narcissa Whitman Chapter of Yakima for having obtained the largest number of Pioneer records this year.

Mrs. J. R. O'Donnell, of Seattle, State Chairman of the D.A.R. MAGAZINE, awarded the prize of \$10 to Mary Anne Gibbs Chapter of Toppenish for having secured the largest number of subscriptions to the magazine. Mrs. Edwin E. Rhodes of Tacoma, State Chairman of Press Relations, exhibited the State Scrapbook of newspaper clippings sent by thirty Chairmen. Mrs. H. H. Rhodehamel of Spokane, State Map Chairman, presented an excellent Historical Map of the State with a neatly bound explanatory booklet containing sketches. Both the Map and the Scrapbook will be displayed at Continental Congress with those of other States.

The main address of the morning was on the "Emergency Peace Campaign" given by Mrs. William Burt Bowden.

A luncheon for D.A.R. Junior Groups was planned by Mrs. Ralph C. Schaeffer of Tacoma, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee.

Thursday afternoon an illustrated lecture on the seventeen approved schools was given by Miss Katharine Matthies of New Haven, Conn., National Chairman.

An impressive memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Pelagius Williams, the State Chaplain. Pink Carnations were placed in a large bowl by the Chapter Regents paying tribute to twenty-two members who had passed away.

Thursday evening three hundred guests attended the brilliant State Banquet. Two addresses highlighted the program, one by Judge William D. Askren whose subject was "Whither Going America" and for the second time we were privileged to hear the President General, Mrs. Becker, address us on the "Youth Program." A reception followed the banquet.

Friday morning reports were given by the thirty-seven Chapter Regents showing splendid work accomplished. Through the efforts of Mrs. C. C. Pelton of Vancouver, State Chairman of Approved Schools, a substantial donation was made by volun-



Photo, Miss Katharine Matthies

A LEI OF GARDENIAS PICKED IN HONOLULU AND RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. THIS LEI WAS SENT VIA THE CHINA CLIPPER TO ALMEDA, CALIFORNIA, AND THENCE TO SEATTLE VIA AIR MAIL EXPRESS. THIS WAS THE FIRST EXPERIMENT OF THIS KIND AND THE FLOWERS ARRIVED FRESH AND IN FINE CONDITION

tary contributions to the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School recreation hall in honor of Mrs. Charles E. Head, the State Regent.

The Official Luncheon was held in the Olympic Bowl at which time the Regent placed around the President General's neck a beautiful lei of white gardenias which had just arrived from Honolulu by air express on the China Clipper within 24 hours. Mrs. Becker was also presented with a lovely cameo pin of Alaska Ivory in a little silver jewel case. A gift of Ivory was also given to Miss Matthies. Favors for the luncheon were little totem poles.

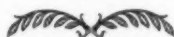
Mrs. William A. Mahnke of Tacoma, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, introduced Miss Marjorie Lundberg of Silver Lake who was chosen as the Pilgrim from Washington, her name having been drawn by Mrs. Becker.

One very important event of the Conference was the endorsement of Mrs. Head,

our most efficient retiring State Regent, for the office of Vice-President General of the National Society.

The Regent introduced the newly elected State Regent, Mrs. Pelagius Williams, and her officers.

MRS. EDWIN E. RHODES,
State Chairman of Press Relations.



Family Associations

The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite your cooperation. Send name and address of the secretary of your association to the Registrar General to add to this list.

(Continued from April Magazine)

BUFORD FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
D. J. Buford, *Secretary*,
La Belle, Missouri.

THE CLAFLIN ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Frederic W. Draper, *Secretary*,
Washington Street,
Holliston, Massachusetts.

CLANNA DIAGHA (DICKEY CLAN),
Mrs. F. M. Andrews, *Secretary*,
149 Harrison Street,
East Orange, New Jersey.

ASSOCIATION OF THE DUGGER FAMILY,
Miss Eliza B. Carriger, *Secretary*,
306 F and Holston Avenue,
Elizabethton, Tennessee.

ROGER DYER ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Keister Talbot, *Secretary*,
2000 Lincoln Park, West,
Chicago, Illinois.

FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF JOHN AND GEORGE ENGLE,
Miss Virginia Engle, *Secretary*,
45 A. Jackson Street,
Berea, Kentucky.

PHILIP ENGLE FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Miss Carrie V. Engle, *Secretary*,
Charles Town, West Virginia.

WILLIAM ENGLE FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Bernice Engle Kylo, *Secretary*,
R.F.D. 3, Canby, Oregon.

WILLIAM DARKE ENGLE FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. W. S. H. Engle, *Secretary*,
805 W. Spring Street,
Lima, Ohio.

FOOTE FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Abram W. Foote, *Secretary*,
19 Pleasant Street,
Middlebury, Vermont.

GEER FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. C. C. Geer, *Secretary*,
325 Union Street,
Salem, Oregon.

JEWETT FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mr. Amos Everett Jewett, *Secretary*,
Rowley, Massachusetts.

LAMBERT ASSOCIATION,
Miss McMullan, *Secretary*,
Westfield, Indiana.

ASSOCIATION OF DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM RILEY,
N. M. Raber,
236 Curry Place,
Youngstown, Ohio.

SWALLOW FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Gladys L. Swallow Pierce, *Secretary*,
414 Prospect Street,
Leominster, Massachusetts.

WELLES FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Fred L. Baldwin, *Secretary*,
Wethersfield, Connecticut.

WILLARD FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Miss Eleanor Willard Hudson, *Secretary*,
Winchester, Massachusetts.

SOCIETY OF DESCENDANTS OF HENRY WOLCOTT,
Mrs. Blanche Wolcott Hogan, *Secretary*,
1713 Davis Avenue,
Lansing, Michigan.

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

3708 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

15870. SWEET.—Wanted ancestry of Angell Sweet and his wife, who were parents of Augustus Sweet born 1781, and of Lydia (Harrington), Mercy (Harrington), and Salome (Burgess). These children were all residents of Foster, R. I., as were their parents, at least a part of their lives, and it was thought Angell was buried in Foster. Were there other children and did Angell have a war record?

(a) GILSON.—Wanted name of the son born Dec. 3, 1751 to Jonathan and Ruth Gilson Pierce who were residents of Groton, Mass. Did this son marry Abigail Prescott born Jan. 22, 1755?—*Mrs. Ruth E. Griffiths, Moosup, Conn.*

15871. JOHNSTON.—Wanted to correspond with the descendants of Dr. John M. Johnston, born Nov. 12, 1808, Rockbridge County, Va., moved to Hillsboro, Ohio.

(a) BROWN-GAY.—Wanted information of the descendants of Alexander Brown and Elizabeth Gay m. Aug. 19, 1784, Augusta Co., Va.

(b) HANNA-MONTGOMERY.—Wanted information of descendants of Mathew Hanna and Martha Montgomery of Augusta and Rockbridge Cos.

(c) WHITMAN.—Wanted parentage of Matthew Whitman, Rev. sol., Randolph Co., Va. (now West Va.) and of Elizabeth Whitman Bradley.—*Mrs. John A. Whitman, Wytheville, Va.*

15872. ESTELL-ESTILL.—Wanted all information possible of William Estell or Estill who located in Neversink (Shrewsbury River, N. J.) in 1664, and of his brother Daniel married Margaret, 1666, lived in Middletown, N. J. Wanted also ancestry of James Estel who married Deborah Pearce in Shrewsbury.—*Mrs. Chantry W. Davis, 427 Elm Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.*

15873. ROGERS-RODGERS-RANDALL.—Wanted parentage and all information possible of George Rogers and his wife Elizabeth Randall. George Rogers was born in Somerville, Virginia. Served in the American Rev.—married Elizabeth daughter of John Randall. George Rogers died in Wayne Co., Ky. Brothers and sisters were: Sally Rogers m. Robert Matthews; Molly Rogers m. Thomas Sanders; Edward Rogers m. Elizabeth Hathaway. Wanted confirmation of this.

(a) DAVIS-CALDWELL.—Wanted all information possible of the ancestry of Robert Davis and his wife (Nancy) Agnes Caldwell of Rockingham Co., Va. Robert Davis served in the American Rev. Children were: James Gordon Davis m. Nancy Herring; Nancy Davis m. James McCampbell; Ann Davis m. William Gambal; Samuel Caldwell Davis m. Mary Herring. Robert Davis and wife are buried at Mossey Creek, Virginia, in Augusta Co.

(b) HARRISON.—Wanted Rev. Rec. and parentage of John Harrison b. Sept. 1, 1776 m. Elizabeth Stuart Jan. 25, 1792. Children were: Benjamin, Francis S. and Ann. John Harrison married second time to Ruth —. Children were: Robert, Pemela, Wm. Henry, Addison and Perthena.

(c) ALEXANDER-GOODDING.—Wanted name of wife and Rev. Rec. of Joseph Alexander who lived in Tenn. or Carolinas. His daughter Ann or Anna Alexander m. Richard Goodding and lived in Sevier Co., Tenn.; another daughter Martha Alexander m. James Goodding brother to Richard. Also any information concerning the Goodding family. Abraham Goodding being the name of the father of James and Richard. Two other sons were David and Cornelius.—*Mrs. Ruth N. Block, 721 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.*

15874. ALLEN. — Wanted parentage, with ances. of Henry Montgomery Allen who lived & died in Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. He is supposed to have moved there from Vt. Wanted also his relationship to Ethan Allen.—*Ethan Allen, 1189 Willard Ave., Columbus, Ohio.*

15875. WILLIFORD.—Wanted all information possible of the ances. of John Williford who lived in Southampton Co., Va., abt. the close of the Rev. His sons were Wm., Robert, James, Charles, George and Marcus Lafayette & his one dau. Sarah or Sally. John Williford, with his family removed to Davidson Co., Tenn. or N. C. in 1836. Wanted Rev. Rec. of ancestor.—*M. L. Williford, Leachville, Arkansas.*

15876. PALMER-SPALDING. — Wanted ancestry of Abigail Palmer, born 24 Feb. 1775, in Canterbury, Conn. She m. at Canterbury, 23 April 1797, Rufus Spalding. Rev. service, if any, of her father desired.

(a) RANSOM-SPALDING.—Who were the parents of Thankful Ransom, 2d wife of Jacob Spalding, m. 27 Nov. 1760, probably at Plainfield, Conn.?

(b) SPALDING.—Did Jacob Spalding, b. 14 Nov. 1729, in Plainfield, Conn., have military or civil service during the Rev.? He was a resident of Canterbury at that period.

(c) EVARTS-SPALDING.—Lucy Evarts (dau of David E. Evarts of Leroy, N. Y.) married Rev. Voltaire Spalding. Ancestry of David E. Evarts desired.

(d) SEDGWICK - BRACE. — Abraham Sedgwick b 27 April 1721, Hartford, Conn., m. Abi Brace. Did they have a son, Abram Whitney Sedgwick, who was b 28 Dec. 1770 in West Hartford, Conn., d in 1844 in Rochester, N. Y.; m. 20 Dec. 1792, in Lenox, Mass., to Ruth Hyde, dau of Caleb? If not, who were the parents of Abram? Would like the Sedgwick lineage.

(e) FRINK - SEDGWICK. — Theodore Sedgwick, son of Abram Whitney Sedgwick, was b 6 July 1806 in Clinton, N. Y. He m. 28 May 1830, at Johnstown, N. Y., Hannah Frink, b 28 May 1808, Johnstown, N. Y., d 28 Dec. 1885 in Chicago. Hannah Clark Frink was the dau of David Frink

who was b 9 Feb. 1777 at Ashford, Conn., m. 1799, Wealthy Belden, at Hartford, Conn. David Frink was the son of John Frink, b 1743 at Hartford, d — at Palmer, Mass. Whom did John Frink marry and when? Did he serve in the Rev. War? His ancestry desired; also the ancestry of Wealthy Belden, wife of David Frink.—*Mrs. Edward Hamilton Bazzett, 5238 19th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.*

15877. SMELLIE.—Wanted to communicate with any desc. of Robert Smellie died 1734; William died 1692; both of Isle of Wight Co., Va.

(a) SMILEY.—Wanted to communicate with any desc. of James Smiley who went from Dauphin Co., Pa., with the Rev. Sankey to Hanover, Va. Lived Shenandoah Co. 1785. Wanted also information of desc. of Thomas son of Robert and Rhoda Smiley, left Bedford Co., Pa., about 1785, went south to Tenn. or Alabama. Wanted also information of desc. of Samuel Smiley left Steuben Co., Ind., at time of Civil War. Lived in St. Louis.—*Frances Elliott Clark, Camden, N. J.*

15878. WINN. — Wanted record of Minor Winn and Matilda Bedford, of Bedford Co., Tenn., brother of John (David) Winn, who served in the Rev. War. Place and date of their births and marriage. Wanted also information of Capt. James Winn and Hannah Withers. He served in the Rev. War, and went to Kentucky about 1786. Wanted also record of Zadok (Zadric) Winn, and Elizabeth Burkene of Maury Co., Tenn. He was born in Va. or S. C.

(a) NEAL.—Wanted the parentage of Thomas Neal, Rev. soldier of S. C., High Hills of Santee, S. C.—*Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro St., Norman, Okla.*

15879. KOON-COON. — Wanted ances. of Capt. Peter Koon of Pawling or Dover Plains, N. Y., buried in local cemetery, 1795. Also names of father and grandfather of John Coon or Koon born 1790, died 1831, and buried in Dover Plains Cemetery. Also father and grandfather of his wife Bathena Wilcox (whose first husband was Daniel Crouse) all of Dover Plains in 1831.—*Miss Henrietta M. Coone, North Gate Inn, Tucson, Arizona.*

15880. **KNICKERBOCKER.**—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of ances. of Milton Knickerbocker, b. 1802, married 1823, Gertrude Van Benschoten at Vedder Church, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their son Harrison was born 1824 in Columbia Co., N. Y.—*Miss Harriet Knickerbocker, 1005 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.*

15881. **GRAY.**—John Gray, b. in Md., fought throughout the Rev. War. His wife b. in Ireland, they lived a short time in Va., a son Jesse was born Sept. 2, 1789, at Newberry, S. C. Jesse married Sarah Stone (dau. of Wm.). John Gray came to Wayne Co., Ind., in 1810, Ref. for above Randolph Co., Ind., History pages 20 & 21. It also states he had 11 children but only names 3, John; Hezekiah who went to Texas; & Jesse a soldier in 1812 War. Wanted Rev. service of John Gray, wife's name, with their births, deaths & marriage also names of other children & who married.

(a) **BARNES.**—Amos Barnes and his wife are buried in the Barnes Cem. 6½ miles S. W. of Huntington, Ind. The inscriptions on stone almost gone, wife's name or dates not plain. Amos Barnes died Oct. —, 1841. By their side is son John Barnes, died Jan. 5, 1849 and his wife, Elizabeth Barnes died July 12, 1848. Bible records give the birth of Elizabeth as dau. of Jesse and Sarah Stone Gray born Oct. 5, 1812. Wanted Rev. service with dates and names of children of Amos Barnes. Also wife's name.

(b) **GRIMES.**—John Grimes born July 11, 1787; lived near Baltimore and Frederick, Md., married Elizabeth Miller Nov. 14, 1821, in Frederick Co., Md. She was dau. of John Miller and Hannah Freese. Tradition has it that a brother Joshua Grimes was a bodyguard for Gen. Washington, and their mother's name was McCormick. Wanted parentage of John Grimes with dates and Rev. service.

(c) **MILLER.**—Andrew Miller is buried in Mt. Zion Ev. Lutheran Church Cem. He died April 26, 1814 aged 82 years. By his side is 2d wife Rachel Miller, died Feb. 24, 1816 age 79 yrs. 8 ms. John Miller born Jan. 9, 1764 was son of 1st wife, and is also buried in Miller row. This Cem. located near Detour, Md. Rachel's children were

Barbara wife of John Pittenger, Mary wife of John Whitmore (and John Humrick by a former marriage). Wanted name of Andrew Miller's 1st wife and names of their children with dates, and Rev. service.—*Mrs. Hazel Grimes Finch, R. R. No. 2, Box 4, Portland, Ind.*

15882. **WOODS.**—Wanted parentage, ancestry and place of birth of Stephen Woods born 1772; and of his wife Silence —; they were living in Rochester, Vt., in 1814, —in Rutland, Vt., in 1815, and had two children bapt. in the Congregational church there that year, named Tryphena and Elias. In 1817 they had a son, Daniel Emerson born in West Glover, Vt., and they were members of the Cong. church there. In 1828 Stephen was made deacon of the church, and in 1844 he died and was buried there.

(a) **CROCKER.**—Wanted parentage and ancestry of Samuel Crocker and Betsey Stoddard his wife, who were married June 15, 1783 (where?) and lived in Lebanon, N. H., where their six children were born. Polly born 1784—Bernice 1785—Philura 1788—Betsey 1791—Samuel 1795—Benjamin 1800. This was taken from Crocker MMS in the Boston Library, and neither Samuel nor his wife was carried back. It was stated that he was from Concord and Lebanon, N. H. The dau. Philura married James Porter Tyler, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and their first child, Diana, married Daniel Emerson Woods, above. Will appreciate any information on either of these queries.—*Mrs. Victor F. Clark, 1110 Athol Road, Schenectady, N. Y.*

15883. **PRATT.**—Ezra Pratt settled in town of Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y. in 1800. Died May 12, 1825, age 81. Ancestry wanted also name of wife.

(a) **HICKCOX.**—Chester Hickcox served in War of 1812. Died Apr. 5, 1874 at Harpersville, Broome Co., N. Y. Age 85 years. Buried in Pratt Cem., Harpersville, Broome Co., N. Y. Ancestry wanted also name of wife and her ancestry.

(b) **HIGLEY.**—Lidia Higley, wife of Stephen Utter. Died Apr. 14, 1886, in Town of Colesville, Harpersville, Broome Co., N. Y. Age 84. Ancestry wanted.

(c) **SCHOUTEN.**—Hannah Schouten, wife of Barton Pratt. Died Apr. 14, 1874. Age 81 years. Buried in Pratt Cem., Harpersville, Broome Co., N. Y. Ancestry wanted.—*Mrs. Homer D. Owens, Bainbridge, N. Y.*

15884. **WELLS.**—Wanted ancestry of Nancy Wells, born Feb. 13, 1793, died Mar. 9, 1879, married John Williams Evans, whose sisters, Nancy and Phoebe, married Richard and Thomas Wells, traditionally same family of Maryland.

(a) **WILLIAMS.**—Wanted ancestry of Annarah Williams, birth not known, married Dudley Evans, 1787, died Mar. 4, 1844.—*Mrs. Mary E. Kepler, 425 W. Eldorado St., Decatur, Ill.*

15885. **HASTINGS.**—Mary Elizabeth Hastings born Dec. 24, 1799, married Joseph Baxter Jan. 25, 1817, lived in Whitesboro, N. Y., until he died Aug. 9, 1829. Spent the last 25 years of her life at the home of her daughter Mrs. George Lochard Murray (Mary E. Baxter) of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., dying at age of 66 years and is buried in the Murray family plot in Cem. at Homer, N. Y. Her state of birth is given as Vermont in the State Census of 1855. Who were her parents and from whence did they come? In what town was she born?

(a) **BAXTER.**—William Baxter, father of the same Joseph came to this country from England at the close of the Rev. War. He spent the first year as professor of mathematics at Columbia College, New York City, living in Brooklyn. Later he was a landscape gardener for Maj. Benjamin Walker laying out his estate for him. He was a friend of Baron Steuben, bought land from him & settled next to him. William's wife was Jane Mousley born May 30, 1765. Who were her parents and from where did they come or where was she born? William Baxter was born Feb. 16, 1763, died July 3, 1826.—*Mrs. Mildred B. Weaver, 86 Herkimer Rd., Utica, N. Y.*

15886. **BUSSEY.**—Hezekiah Bussey, listed in Halifax Co., Va., as head of family in 1782, married Amy ——. He received land in Washington Co., Ga. Wanted names of his children.

(a) **HULME-PATTERSON.**—Elizabeth Elvira Hulme, b. 1803, Buncombe Co., N. C., was descended from the Pattersons (Pattison) of Maryland. Can any one give me the connection?

(b) **JARRETT.**—Wanted names of the children of Devereaux Jarrett and Anna Wade, married Jan. 26, 1775, both of St. James Northam Parish, by Rev. William Douglass. What was the Randolph connection?—*Mrs. H. E. Montague, 619 Rock St., Little Rock, Ark.*

15887. **FRATTS-JOHNSON-TURNER.**—Wanted parentage & maiden name of wife of Jacob Fratts, naturalized Dec. 31, 1761. Married Margaret ——. They are both buried near Latham's Corners, Watervliet, N. Y. Children: Christina, Jacob, Magdalena, Casper, Johannis, Margaret, Nicholas, Catharine and Elizabeth. Also the parentage of Elizabeth Johnson, who married Nicholas Fratts. Children: Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Jacob, Maria, Catherine, Julia Ann, Nicholas. Also the parents and any information about the family of Margaret Turner, who married Jonathan Fratts, Jan. 22, 1816. Albany Lutheran Church. She had a brother who served in the War of 1812.—*Mrs. Dorothy Scott Tassie, 1208 Dorothy Drive, Glendale, California.*

15888. **BALDWIN.**—Wanted parentage of Esther Baldwin born 1755 married David Hedden, a minute man in Essex County, N. J. militia from 1776 to 1781.

(a) **EARL.**—Wanted parentage of John Earl born 1741 and his wife Esther Earl born 1744. Lived at Crosfix, N. J., had a daughter Esther Earl, who married John Collins, lived at Burlington, N. J.

(b) **HUFFINGTON.**—Wanted parentage of Matilda Huffington born 1766, Maryland, and married 1785 Charles Easum, moved from Maryland to Kentucky.

(c) **EASUM-EASOM.**—Wanted parentage of Harman Easum, also maiden name of his wife, both lived in Maryland and had a son Charles born 1767.—*Mrs. Julia Carpenter, Craig, Colo.*

15889. **KENDALL.**—Wanted name of first wife and date of marriage of Lieut. John Kendall, born Woburn, Mass. 1697-8.

(a) **TERRY.**—Wanted parentage of Sarah Ann Terry who married John Hudleston, Jones County, Ga., April 9, 1812. —*Mrs. Laura Kendall Thomas, 427 Hill Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.*

15890. **BLACKFORD.**—Wanted all possible infor. regarding parents and names of brothers or sisters of Robert Blackford, born in N. J. abt. 1775, and married in 1794 or 1795, in either York or Washington Co., Pa. Agnes Hosick (Hosack), and lived after 1802, in Belmont or Jefferson Co., Ohio. Information gladly exchanged about families of either.—*Mrs. Minerva H. C. Blackford, 115 Tremont Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.*

15891. **WEDGEWOOD.**—Wanted ances. with dates of Hannah, dau. of John and Mary Wedgewood, who married in 1757 Capt. Simon Marston, born in North Hampton, N. H., Feb. 3, 1737, a captain in the Rev. War from Deerfield, N. H.

(a) **BIGHAM.**—Wanted ances. with dates of Phoebe Brigham of Holden, Mass., who married on Aug. 12, 1773, at Shrewsbury, Mass., Peter Hubbard, of Holden, Mass., a Rev. soldier who was born in Holden on March 17, 1754, died there Aug. 12, 1826, the son of Joseph and Phoebe Brigham Hubbard.

(b) **WOODWARD.**—Wanted ances. with dates of Eunice Woodward, born 1717, died Jan. 6, 1749, married about 1739, Samuel Hubbard, who was born in Concord, Mass., in 1713, died in Holden, Mass., Dec. 3, 1783 and served as commissioner in Rev. War.

(c) **CLARK.**—Wanted ances. with dates of Sarah Clark of Concord, Mass., who was born there July 13, 1681, died there July 25, 1720, married there Jan. 11, 1709-10 to Samuel Hubbard as his first wife. He was born in Concord Apr. 27, 1687, and died there Dec. 12, 1753.

(d) **HAYWARD.**—Wanted ances. with dates of Lydia Hayward, died Nov. 23, 1717, married as first wife, Joseph Moore who was born in Sudbury, Mass., Oct. 21, 1647, and died there Jan. 2, 1725-6. Their

first child, Benoni, was born Apr. 14, 1669. —*Mrs. J. Edwin Lawton, 3204 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.*

15892. **RAINES.**—Wanted official proof, of Rev. service of Robert Raines of Va., said to have served all through the war, also his ancestry, and names of his two wives, with dates. He lived in Pendleton Co., now W. Va., when a son by second wife, Allen, born 1809, died in Iowa 1901. He married Mary Elizabeth Hurdman and they moved to Ind. with her parents about 1840, where she died about 1851; Robert Raines had a large family, among children were James and Annie who mar. — Bonnett. Would like all possible information of Robert Raines.

(a) **HOLLINGSWORTH.**—Wanted parentage with ancestry of Benjiman Hollingsworth, who married Phoebe, dau. of Frances Posey and wife Milly, lived in Old 96 District, now Union Co., S. C. Was there Rev. service in this line? Want all information of this family.

(b) **OGLESBY.**—Wanted ancestry and wife's maiden name of Washington Oglesby of Kentucky. He married Mariah (?) had five daughters, Lorinda born May 17, 1823, died Nov. 26, 1890 in Ia. mar. Isaac Hensley; other daughters were Mildred and Susan, married Millsap brothers, Sarah mar. — Robeson or Robinson, and Nancy mar. — Stephens. Was there Rev. service in this family?

(c) **HENSLEY.**—Wanted parentage of Isaac Hensley, born in Davis Co., Ky. Aug. 3, 1826. Parents said to have died when he was a baby, and was raised in another family (name unknown), said to have had a sister the first wife of Wm. Millsap; also two half brothers.

(d) **MORRILL.**—Wanted ancestry of Amos Morrill, who married Mary (?) lived in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1822. Would like to correspond with anyone having data on above families.—*Mrs. Annie Raines Morrill, 401 South D St., Fairfield, Iowa.*

The following Bible records are used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Lucile Powell Seay, 4935 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C.:*

Bible Records

Records from the family Bible of William Thomas Watts, of Georgia and Alabama. Owned by Mrs. James Gill of Huntsville, Alabama.

Births

William Thomas Watts was born Dec. 12th 1823.

Nancy Margaret Williams Watts, his wife, was born Dec. 9th 1824.

William Frederick Watts their first son was born Aug. 9th 1846.

(This son was evidently named for his mother's father, Fredrick (or Frederick) H. Williams, and recorded incorrectly).

Jas. Daniel Watts was born Oct. 4th 1848, second son.

Thomas Sankey Watts was born Sept. 23rd 1850, third son.

Twins, boy and girl were born Sept. 27th 1852.

John Park Watts was born March 28th 1854.

Martha Baker Watts was born 2nd of Mch. 1856.

Elizabeth Taylor Watts was born 18th of Mch. 1858.

Edgar Williams Watts was born 5th of May 1860.

Infant daughter was born 15th of May 1862.

Margaret Bell Watts was born 10th of July 1863.

Twin daughters, Mary Claudia, and Susan Malissa were born 30th of Jan. 1856.

Frances Cleopatra Watts was born 3rd of Dec. 1868.

Marriages

William Thomas Watts and Nancy Margaret Williams, were married Sept. 16th 1845, in Green Co., Georgia.

Deaths

William Frederick Watts departed this life Sept. 1st 1848.

Twins, boy and girl, died at their birth. Infant daughter died 15th May 1862, age one day.

Frances Cleopatra Watts died 24th March 1869.

William Thomas Watts departed this life Apr. 24 1877, (In Alabama).

Nancy Margaret Williams Watts departed this life Aug. 6th 1878, (In Alabama).

Thomas Sankey Watts departed this life Oct. 10th 1882 (In Tennessee).

Edgar Williams Watts departed this life Mar. 23rd 1887, (In Alabama).

Elizabeth Taylor Watts Powell departed this life July 14th 1892, (In Alabama).

The births of nine family slaves were recorded in this Bible.

Records from the Bible of William Hix Watts. Published by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, 1810. Present owner, Mr. Clarence Watts of Huntsville, Alabama.

Births

William Hix Watts was born Nov. 28 1777.

Patsey (Roberts) Watts was born Nov. 1st 1783.

Mary Robinson, (Second wife) was born May 24th 1787.

Children—by first marriage, Harrison Hix Watts was born Dec. 9th 1804.

Betsy P. Watts was born Sept. 17th 1806.

Sally Watts was born Sept. 16th 1808.

John Watts was born June 30th 1810.

Tandy Key Watts was born April 29th 1814.

Martha J. Watts was born Jan. 23rd 1820.

Mary S. Watts was born March 17th 1822.

William Thomas Watts was born Dec. 12th 1823.

Nancy Watts, (Only child by second marriage) born March 9th 1931.

Marriages

William Hix Watts and Patsy (Roberts) were married Feb. 19th 1804.

William Hix Watts and Mary Robinson were married Dec. 14th 1828. 2nd mar.

(Mary Robinson was evidently a widow,

for she was born Mary Irby, daughter of Theba M. and Tabitha Irby, see Bible record of Jesse M. Robertson.)

Harrison Hix Watts and Mary J. Watts were married Dec. 14th 1824. She was born Sept. 17th 1805.

Harrison Hix Watts and second wife Jane were married Jan. 12th 1834.

William Daniel and Sarah Jane Watts were married 20th of Dec. 1853.

Richard Sankey and Mary Martha Watts were married May 4th 1854.

Births

Births of children of Harrison Hix Watts and Mary J. Watts, his 1st wife:

William Hix Watts was born Sept. 10th 1825.

Mary Martha Watts was born Feb. 24th 1829.

Sarah Jane Watts was born Feb. 10th 1831.

Elizabeth Ann Watts was born May 3rd 1833.

(No children by 2nd marriage.)

Deaths

Mary Jane Watts departed this life 5th of May 1833.

Elizabeth Ann Watts departed this life 17th of June 1833. (Infant.)

William Hix Watts departed this life 17th of July 1833.

Jane Watts, wife of Harrison Hix Watts died March 15th 1862.

Harrison Hix Watts departed this life April 16th 1872.

Patsy Watts departed this life May 26th 1828.

Mary J. Watts, wife of R. H. Watts departed this life 28th July 1839.

Martha I. (?) Watts, wife of R. H. Watts departed this life 12th June 1857.

Mrs. Nancy Foster departed this life 14th Dec. 1857. Age 45 yrs. 9 mo. 5 days.

William Thomas Watts died April 24th 1877. Age 53 yrs. 7 mo. 18 days.

Mrs. Nancy Margaret Watts died Aug. 6th 1878. Aged 51 yrs. 7 mo. 28 days.

Margaret Pearson Watts, daughter of R. H. Watts and M— — — (It looks like Margaret) — — 17th 1852. (This item is too dim to be sure.)

(The births of four "Blacks," and the deaths of two were recorded here.)

Records from the Bible of James Cunningham Daniel, owned by Mrs. G. L. Sankey, of Snowdoun, Alabama.

Births

James Cunningham Daniel was born Dec. 30th 1768.

Polly Park Daniel his wife was born January 30 1769.

Betsy Ann Daniel was born Dec. 9th 1790.

Nancy Baker Daniel was born Dec. 24th 1792.

Sally Daniel was born Feb. 21st 1795.

Charlotte Daniel was born July 2nd 1798.

Jenny Daniel was born Oct. 18th 1800.

Peggy Daniel was born Nov. 19th 1802. (Possibly Margaret.)

Polly Daniel was born Sept. 17th 1805.

Marriages.

James Cunningham Daniel and Polly (Mary) Park were married Feb. 4th, 1790.

Deaths.

James C. Daniel died 27th of April, 1806.

James Park died Oct. 15th, 1824 (indistinct).

Esther Simpson died the 16th of March, 1826.

Mary J. Watts died the 4th of May, 1833.

The baby died the 17th of June, 1833.

William H. Watts died the 17th of July, 1833.

Nancy B. Williams died the 21st of April, 1840.

E. A. Daniel died the 26th of March, 1857. (Must have been Elizabeth Ann, Betsy.)

The births of eleven slaves were given in this old bible.

Records of the family of John Peyton Powell 2nd, gleaned from bible and court records, old newspaper files and grave stones.

John Peyton Powell 2nd, son of Lieut. John Peyton Powell and his wife Tabitha Harris Powell, was born in Powhatan Co.

Va., Jan. 4th 1788. Lucy Q. Powell his wife was born in Va., July 16th, 1791.

Children

Leven Powell was born in Va. Sept. 1st, 1817.

Lucy Powell was born in Madison Co., Ala., 1820.

Sarah Powell was born in Madison Co., Ala.

Eliza Powell was born in Madison Co., Ala.

John Powell was born in Madison Co., Ala.

The above John ran away from home (after trouble with his stepfather and never returned).

Lucy Powell, after the death of her 1st husband, married Theodoric Hereford. There were several children of this union. (My inquiry of them went unanswered.)

Marriages

Leven Powell married Frances Ann Epps Harris, daughter of William W. Harris and his wife Mary Jane Sale, in Madison Co., Ala., Oct. 14th, 1848.

Lucy Powell mar. Rev. Henry Peters Turner, Minister. No issue.

Sarah Powell died young.

Eliza Powell married Mr. Hatchett, lived in Limestone Co., Ala. Had two children, John Hatchett and Molly Hatchett.

Deaths

John Peyton Powell 2nd, died Madison Co., Ala., May 3rd, 1827. (From his obituary.)

Lucy Powell Hereford died Sept. 9th, 1878. (From her obituary in old paper and grave stone.)

Records from the bible of Leven Powell, (son of John Peyton Powell 2nd). Bible owned by Mrs. T. H. Seay, Washington, D. C.

Leven Powell and Frances Ann Epps Harris were married Oct. 4th, 1848.

Leven Powell was born Sept. 1st, 1817. (In Va.)

Frances Ann Epps Harris was born Nov. 14th, 1828.

Dudley Sale, first son of Frances A. E. and Leven Powell was born July 22, 1849.

John Peyton, second son of Leven and Frances A. E. was born July 31, 1851.

Lucy Ann, first daughter of Leven and Frances A. E. Powell was born Dec. 18th, 1853.

Charles Henry Powell, third son of Leven and Frances A. E., was born Feb. 17, 1856.

Leven Powell, fourth son of Frances A. E. Powell was born July 30th, 1858.

James Thomas, fifth son of Frances A. E. and Leven Powell was born June 9th, 1860.

Daniel Turner, sixth son of Frances A. E. and Leven Powell was born Mar. 30th, 1862.

Deaths

Leven Powell died Jan. 13th, 1864.

Dudley Sale Powell died Sept. 19, 1897.

Charles Henry Powell died Oct. 7th, 1898.

Frances A. E. Powell died Mar. 7th, 1907. (Other death dates are not recorded here.)

Records from the bible of Peter Harris, sent by Mr. C. C. Harris of Decatur, Ala.

Peter Harris was born March 1751, and died April 6th, 1833.

Children

Samuel Harris was born Aug. 1st, 1773.

Thomas Harris was born Jan. 13, 1775.

Sarah Harris was born Dec. 24th, 1776.

Peter Harris was born Mar. 20th, 1780.

James Harris was born Feb. 12th, 1782.

Nehemiah and William Harris (twins) were born Feb. 3rd, 1784.

Benjamin Harris was born May 12th, 1786.

Polla Harris was born Mar. 27th, 1788.

Jessie Harris was born June ?th, 1789.

Issac Harris was born Aug. 1st, 1791

Elizabeth Harris was born Mar. 15th, 1793.

Keziah Harris was born Apr. 6th, 1795.

William, son of Peter Harris, died Oct. 2nd, 1825.

Benjamin Harris, son of William Harris, was born Mar. 8th, 1820, and died Dec. 13th, 1871.

Records from the family bible of William Harris. Records secured from U. S. Pension Records, Revolutionary War.

Births

William Harris was born the 18th of Dec., 1762.

Keziah Harris was born the 29th of January, 1761.

Mary Tinsley Harris was born 4th of Dec., 1785.

John Harris was born the 4th of Oct., 1787.

David Harris was born the 14th of Feb., 1789.

William Harris was born Dec., 1790.

Jane W. Harris was born Dec. 19th, 1792.

Sampson Harris was born the 27th of Dec., 1794.

Austin Harris was born May 6th, 1797.

Jordan Harris was born Sept. 14th, 1800.

Matt Harris was born June 13th, 1803. (Possibly Matthew.)

Henry Harris was born Feb. 12th, 1806.

Marriages

William Harris and Keziah Snead were married on the 19th of Jan., 1775, in Hanover Co., Va. (In pension record it states this last date should be 1785.)

P.S. This family was said in pension records to have moved from Va. to East Tenn. and later to Alabama.

From the bible of Jesse M. Robertson. Owned by Mrs. Nell Root of Huntsville, Ala.

Births

Jesse M. Robertson, son of William Robertson and Anna, his wife, was born May 18th, 1783.

Tabitha M. Robertson, daughter of Jesse M. Robertson and Mary, his wife, was born Nov. 20th, 1820.

Mary Irby, daughter of Theba (?) M. Irby and Tabitha, his wife, was born May 24, 1787.

Marriages

Jesse M. Robertson and Mary Pilejari (?), March 9th, 1820.

Deaths

Jessie M. Robertson, son of William Robertson and Anna, his wife, departed this life Aug. 1st, 1822.

Tabitha A. Robertson, dau. of Sep. (?)

M. Robertson and Mary, his wife, departed this life Oct. 20th, 1823.

William H. Watts died Feb. 19th, 1833.

Records from the bible of Lieut. John Peyton Powell, born Loudon Co., Va., and lived in Powhatan Co., Va., before moving to Mississippi Territory (now Madison Co., Ala). The bible was in a bad condition, and the printers name missing. Was purchased of Frances Epps Harris, 178?. Now owned by Mrs. Hattie Jones of Huntsville, Ala.

Peyton Powell was born Feb. 28th, 1760. Died 23rd of May, 1844.

Tabitha Harris was born 3rd of April, 1757. Died 2nd Sept., 1806.

Peyton Powell and Tabitha Harris were married Powhatan Co., Va., 14th Oct., 1783.

Ann Epps Powell was born 19th Oct., 1785. Died 20th Jan. 1787.

John Peyton Powell was born 4th of Jan. 1788. Died 4th of May, 1827.

Ann Epps Powell was born 4th of Nov., 1789.

Benjamin Harris Powell was born 14th Feb., 1792.

Leven Powell was born 12th April, 1794.

Mary H. Powell was born 5th April, 1796.

Sarah Powell was born 21st of April, 1798. (Mentioned in her father's will as Sarah Reece.)

Martha H. Powell was born 27th of Oct., 1800.

Peyton Powell married Betsy Biscoe, 6th Oct., 1807.

Frances M. A. C. Powell was born 14th Oct., 1808. (Only child by second marriage.)

Betsy Biscoe was born 23rd of April, 1764 or 7 (it has been changed). She died sometime before his third marriage to Ann H. whom we have not been able to identify in any way. He mentions her in his will as "My beloved wife Ann H."

In the pension papers of Lieut. John Peyton Powell, Lamuel Meade who vouched for his good character stated that Lieut. Powell had been named John Peyton by his parents, and thus known "from his youth up". (We think he signed himself Peyton Powell to be more easily distinguished from his son John Peyton Powell, Jr.)

Revolutionary War Pensions

THE Revolutionary War pension applications of the soldier and his widow contain such valuable information that a special searcher has for several years been employed in the Registrar General's Department to make extracts from the Pension Records as an aid in the verification of application papers. These records are subsequently typed, bound and placed in the D. A. R. Library. Realizing that this information should be made available to our members, we now publish some of these extracts.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

JOHNSTON, THOMAS

App. for Pension July 18, 1818.

Age 63 years.

Res. at date of app. Dearborn Co., Indiana.

W 10158; Cert. No. 12572; Issued July 22, 1819; Act of Mar. 18, 1818; at \$8.00 per month; from July 18, 1818. Agency Indiana. Service, Pa. Continental. Rank, Private.

He enlisted April 1777, served in Capt. Henry McKinley's Co., Col. Cook's Regt. Pa. line on the Continental establishment, was wounded in his left leg in Oct. 4, 1777 while in the battle of Germantown, was moved to Bethlehem Hospital where he remained 3 months, then taken to Shavertown Hospital, Lancaster Co., Pa. for 3 months when he was taken to Lebanon, Pa. where he was employed in preparing ammunition cartridges, etc. for 6 weeks, then to Phila. after being examined by the Surgeons of the Army was transferred to the Invalid's Co. under Capt. Wolper, Col. Lewis Nicklow's Invalid Regt., was discharged April 1780 by enlisting a man to serve as his substitute during the remainder of the war. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and several skirmishes, the one at Pascataway he received a wound in his left arm by a buck shot from the enemy. Sept. 20, 1820 Thomas Johnston aged 65 years resident of Dearborn Co., Ind. states that his family residing with him, 5 children, Isaac aged 15 years, James aged 13, Wayne aged 8 years,

Nathaniel aged 6 years, Nancy aged 20 years, (no wife is given).

Thomas Johnston died in Dearborn Co., Ind. May 6 or 7, 1823.

JOHNSTON, THOMAS

widow Sarah

App. for Pension Aug. 22, 1842.

Age 65 years.

Res. at date of app. Ripley Co., Ind.

W 10158; Cert. No. 6794; Issued Sept. 28, 1842; Act of July 7, 1838; at \$80.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1836. Agency, Indiana. Service, Pa. Continental. Rank, Private.

Sarah Johnston declares that she is the widow of Thomas Johnston, late of Dearborn Co., Indiana, a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. Pensioner under the Act of Congress approved March 18, 1818.

She was married to Thomas Johnston in 1773 by Rev. Jacob Cook, in Greenbrier Co., Va. Her maiden name was Sarah Foster.

Oct. 6, 1851 Isaac Johnston, administrator of Sarah Johnston, widow of Thomas Johnston died in Ripley Co., Ind. Nov. 11, 1846 leaving the following surviving children; Nancy Johnston, Thomas Johnston, Wayne Johnston, Nathaniel Johnston, Isaac Johnston.

The children that were deceased were Elizabeth Rider, James.

No further family data on file.

JORDAN, JAMES

widow Lydia

App. for Pension May 28, 1845.

Age 75 years.

Res. at date of app. Cumberland Co., Me.

W 26690; Cert. No. 9500; Issued Aug. 1, 1845; Act of July 7, 1838; at \$33.46 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1836. Agency, Me. Service, Mass. Rank, Private, Matross, Corporal.

Lydia Jordan declares that she is the widow of James Jordan, late of Portland, Me. who was a Rev. soldier and served as follows: In 1776 as a Matross in Capt. Lowell's company stationed in Falmouth, Mass. In 1777 he served in Capt. Wentworth Co., stationed in Cape Elizabeth, Me. In 1779 he was in the Penobscot Expedition for 2 months and 20 days. After the troops of that expedition returned to Falmouth, he continued in the service under Capt. Pride for at least 23 days longer.

She was married to James Jordan Mar. 24, 1793.

Mr. James Jordan and Miss Lydia Barnes, both of Portland, intention of marriage Mar. 24, 1793.

Commonwealth of Mass. Sec. office, Boston, Mass. May 27, 1845. James Jordan is borne as a private upon a pay roll of Capt. Abner Lowell's Co. of Matrosses stationed at Falmouth, Cumberland county, from July 25 to Aug. 31, 1776, 1 month, 7 days and upon another of the same from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 4 months.

Upon a pay roll of Capt. Joshua Jordan, Col. Jona. Mitchell, for service in the expedition against Penobscot from July 7, to Sept. 25, 1779 2 months, 20 days. Upon roll sworn to at Capt. Elizabeth, upon "a pay roll of Capt. Joseph Pride's Co. who served in a detachment of men raised out of the militia of the Co. of Cumberland under the command of Nathaniel Jordan, Esq. as a corporal Oct. 1, to 23, 1779, 23 days. The preceding is all the evidence of service in the case shown by any of the records of this office.

James Jordan was a resident of Cape Elizabeth, during the Rev. War.

Book of Records belonging to the city of Portland, Me. 2nd. Parish Portland from

April 1792 to April 1793. Mr. Ebenezer Mayo to Miss Polly Beal Foster. Mr. Josiah Riggs to Mrs. Deborah Chandler. Mr. James Jordan to Miss Lydia Barnes. Mr. Spencer Bryant to Miss Rebecca Cusstin, Portland May 1, 1793. Mr. Elizah Kellogg 2nd Parish, Pastor James Jordan aged 67 years died Sept. 8, 1820.

Phebe Morse of Portland, Me. widow declares that Lydia Jordan of Portland, Me. widow, is her sister. We were born in Plymouth, Mass.

William Jordan of Portland, Me. aged 44 years declares that he is a son of James Jordan, Dec'd and his widow Lydia Jordan.

A family of children referred to (no name given except William, above).

No further family data on file.

REYNOLDS, JAMES

widow Eunice

App. for Pension Sept. 4, 1832.

Age 76 years.

Res. at date of app. Charlestown, Washington Co., R. I.

W 2001; Cert. No. 4972; Issued April 19, 1837; Act of June 7, 1832; at \$80.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1835. Agency, R. I. Service, R. I. Rank, Private & Lieut.

James Reynolds was born in South Kingstown, Washington Co., R. I. where he lived until he was 11 years old. He was then apprenticed to George Douglas, a blacksmith in North Kingstown and lived there until 1779 when he moved to Little Rest now called Kingstown in South Kingstown and went into business, after the Revolutionary war he moved to North Kingstown and lived there 16 years, then removed to Exeter (no state given) where he resided about 4 years, thence to Hopkinton for 20 years, thence for 6 years in Charlestown and 3 years in South Kingstown, thence 2 years in Charlestown, then settled in South Kingstown.

In 1776 he belonged to a militia company under Capt. William Taylor and was frequently called out on alarms and served on short tours, Oct. 1776 he was in an engagement defending the ferry boat "Hawk" and had a bullet shot through his coat and one of the buttons cut off.

From Dec. 6, 1776 until the latter part of June 1777 he was stationed to guard the Boston Neck shore and served on monthly tours for himself and as a substitute for Zebulon Gardner of Gardiner, Oliver Gardner and Arnold under the following officers: Capts. William Taylor, John Cole, and James Albro, Col. Charles Dyers' R. I. Regt.

He enlisted for a 20 day expedition ordered by the state to go with Capt. Albro to Black Island to bring off the stock, they received 40 shillings bounty and 2/6 a day.

From Sept. 1777 until June 1778 he served under Captains William Taylor, John Cole and Pierce in the R. I. Troops every other month he served for himself in Capt. Taylor's Co. and the Alternate months he served for the same people he has before named in Capt. Cole's and Capt. Pierce's companies, was in an engagement at Point Judith when the British frigate "Cyrene" was captured: during this time he was also in an engagement with some barges from a British vessel and received a wound in his left hip. He was also in Gen. Spencer's R. I. expedition, was one of the eight men who volunteered from Capt. Taylor's Co. and was placed under Capt. Cole and in Gen. Sullivan's R. I. expedition. He served as a substitute for Job Card who had been drafted to go, he was given 4 acres of land for going and he served 20 days. He was frequently out on short tours and alarms.

Nov. 1779 he moved to Little Rest, South Kingston, R. I. June 1780 he was elected by the General Assembly of R. I. and received a commission as a Lieut. in the 2nd Co. of militia of South Kingston.

May 1783 he stated that as Lieut. he served in Capt. Paris Gardner's Co. under Cols. Thomas Patterson, Dyer and Potter, R. I. Troops and was at Butts Hill and at Newport, served 2 months and 27 days. He died Dec. 3, 1846, in South Kingston, R. I.

April 27, 1836, Ebenezer Smith, of South Kingston, R. I., a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved Mar. 18, 1818, declares that he served with James Reynolds in Gen. Sullivan's expedition during the Rev. War. They

were in the same Regt., but in different companies.

Sept. 6, 1832, Robert Morey of Lisbon, New London County, Conn., aged 74 years, declares that he served with James Reynolds in Capt. William Taylor's Co., Col. Charles Dyer's Regt., for 18 months, etc.

REYNOLDS, JAMES

widow Eunice

App. for Pension Feb. 14, 1849.

Age 81 years.

Res. at date of app. South Kingston, R. I.

W 2001; Cert. No. 302; Issued Aug. 21; Act of July 29, 1848; at \$80.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1848. Agency, R. I. Service, R. I. Rank, Private & Lieut.

Eunice Reynolds declares that she is the widow of James Reynolds, who served in the Rev. Army and was a U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

She was married to James Reynolds Aug. 29, 1796 in South Kingston, R. I. Her name before said marriage was Eunice Auston. James Reynolds had been married before to Rachel Peckham (no date given). Said Rachel Peckham Reynolds died Apr. 8, 1796. James and Rachel Reynolds had 7 children, the oldest was Thomas, who was born Dec. 28, 1781. Thomas moved from Washington Co., R. I., about 1808 to Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., where he was living in 1849 and their son Timothy P. Reynolds was born Sept. 17, 1783; lived with his father until he was 21 years old. In 1849 he was living in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y. The names of the other 5 are not stated.

Jan. 22, 1849, Timothy P. Reynolds, b. 1783, now lives in Smyrna, where he has resided for 33 years. He was born in North Kingston, R. I.; his mother died in the spring of 1796 and his father (James Reynolds) married in the fall of 1796, Eunice Auston, by Elder William Northup, a Baptist minister, at his home in North Kingston, about 1 mile from his father's house. Deponent, his brother Thomas, the Minister's wife and the hired girl were present.

James and Eunice Reynolds had a family (no names stated). Eunice Reynolds died Oct. 17, 1854.

No further family data on file.

RINGO, CORNELIUS

widow Sarah

App. for Pension Sept. 20, 1833.

Age, b. 1753.

Res. at date of app., Henry Co., Ky.

W 10174; Cert. No. 25176; Issued Dec. 2, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832; at \$28.33 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, Ky. Service, S. C. Rank, Private.

Cornelius Ringo was born 1753 near Pennington, N. J. (This record is with his brother, no name given.)

He volunteered April 1776 while on a visit to relatives in S. C., served 4 months as a private and Orderly Sergeant in Capt. Daniel Mackey's S. C. company.

He returned to his home in Prince William county, Va., where he enlisted June 1781, served as a private for 3 mos. in Capt. Matthews' Va. company.

After the Rev. War he remained in Prince William Co., Va., for some years, then moved to Fayette Co., Ky., where he lived a few years, then moved to Montgomery Co., Ky., then settled in Henry Co., Ky., where he has resided for 34 years.

Cornelius Ringo died Sept. 30, 1836.

RINGO, CORNELIUS

widow Sarah

App. for Pension Oct. 1, 1838.

Age 64 years.

Res. at date of app., Henry Co., Ky.

W 10174; Cert. No. 4194; Issued Sept. 12, 1839; Act of July 7, 1838; at \$28.33 per annum; from Sept. 30, 1836. Agency, Ky. Service, S. C. Rank, Private & Sergeant.

Sarah Ringo declares that she is the widow of Cornelius Ringo, who was a private and Orderly Sergeant during the Revolutionary war and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

She was married to Cornelius Ringo July 26, 1792 in Bourbon Co., Ky. Her name before said marriage was Sarah Morgan.

No further family data on file.

WARNER, SETH

widow Polly

App. for Pension Sept. 3, 1832.

Age.

Res. at date of app., Cairo, N. Y.

W 1517; Cert. No. 1987; Issued Nov. 14, 1832; Act of June 7, 1832; at \$50.55 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, N. Y. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

Seth Warner was born Dec. 1760 at Wilbraham, Hampshire Co., Mass., where he entered the service of the Colonies June 1, 1777, and served 6 months in Capt. Gideon Burt's Co.

Later he served 3 months in Capt. Carpenter's Co., Lieut. Mills, Mass. militia.

He volunteered July 1779 and served 6 months in Capt. Haywood's Co., Col. Nixon's Regt.

After the Rev. War, he lived in Somers, Conn., Washington, Mass., Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., Kinderhook, N. Y., and 1796 he moved from Kinderhook to Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.

Seth Warner died in Cairo, N. Y., June 5, 1845.

WARNER, SETH

widow Polly

App. for Pension Mar. 3, 1849.

Age 68 years.

Res. at date of app. Cairo, N. Y.

W 1517; Cert. No. 137; Issued April 10, 1849; Act of July 29, 1848; at \$50.55 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1848. Agency, Albany, N. Y. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

Polly Warner declares that she is the widow of Seth Warner, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

She was married to Seth Warner Sept. 10, 1797 at Greenville, N. Y.; her name before

said marriage was Polly Painter. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Beriah Hotchkins.

Feb. 24, 1849, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sally Van Tassell declares that she was present when Seth Warner and Polly Painter were married by Rev. Beriah Hotchin or Hotchkiss (no clear) at Greenville, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1797, and that Seth Warner died at Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y., July 5, 1845.

No further family data on file.

WAY, SELAH
widow Lucy

App. for Pension Sept. 26, 1832.

Age, b. 1764.

Res. at date of app. Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y.

W 1675; B.L.Wt.; 28570-160-55; Cert. No. 14588; Issued June 2, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832; at \$26.66 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, N. Y. Service, Conn. Rank, Private.

Selah Way was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1764, was residing in Litchfield, Conn., when he enlisted June 1778 as a substitute for Bela Groves, served as a private in Capt. Alexander Waugh's company, Col. Adams' Conn. Regt., for 2 months.

He volunteered June or July 1779 while living with Capt. Catlin of Litchfield, served 2 months in Capt. Benjamin's company, Col. Strong's Conn. Regt. He enlisted Mar. or Apr. 1780, served 6 months as a teamster in the Quartermaster's Department under Capt. Nathaniel Bard and was discharged by Col. Udney Hay. During this tour his brother, John Way, served with him. In the summer of 1781 his brother, Asa Way, enlisted for a term of 6 months. After he had served a few weeks, declarant served as his substitute for about 4 mos. under Sergeant Charles Catlin, was employed in guarding the court house and jail at Litchfield, Conn. After the Rev. War he resided in Litchfield 8 or 9 years, then

moved to Fort Edward, N. Y., for 2 or 3 years, then returned to Litchfield for a year, thence to Hamilton, Middlesex Co., for several years, then returned to Litchfield for 2 or 3 years, thence to Hamilton for a year or 2, then settled in Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., where he died Nov. 15, 1835.

WAY, SELAH
widow Lucy

App. for Pension Dec. 20, 1849.

Age—She was born Jan. 11, 1778.

Res. at date of App. Georgetown, N. Y.

W 1675; B.L.Wt.; 28570-160-55; Cert. No. 693; Issued Nov. 7, 1850; Act of July 29; at \$26.66 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1848. Agency, Albany, N. Y. Service, Conn. Rank, Private.

Lucy Way declares that she is the widow of Selah Way, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832. She was married to Selah Way Feb. 1, 1797 in Hamilton, N. Y., by Joshua Smith, J. P. Her name before said marriage was Lucy Cross.

April 16, 1855 Calvin Cross of Madison Co., N. Y. (no relationship stated) was a witness in the case.

In 1855 Lucy Way was residing in Hamilton, N. Y.

Dec. 2, 1849, Betsey Payne, aged 86 years, was a resident of Hamilton, N. Y., declared that she was at the wedding of Selah Way and Lucy Cross, etc. Sept. 26, 1832, Madison Co., N. Y., Harvey M. Way declares that he is a son of Selah Way and testifies in the case. Nov. 28, 1849, Madison Co., N. Y., Uriah B. Way, aged 36 years, states that he is now a resident of Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., and a son of Selah Way. April 6, 1854, Betsey Jones, aged 56 years, a resident of Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y., states that she is a daughter of Selah Way. She also states that she was married Feb. 9, 1825, but did not give the name of her husband.

No further family data on file.

A List of Ancestors Whose Records of Service During the Revolution Have Recently Been Established, Showing State from Which Soldier Served

[illegible]

HOOPER, Henry . . . Pa.
 HOPLER, Conrad . . . N. J.
 HORNE, George . . . Pa.
 HOSACK, David . . . Va.
 HOUSTON, John . . . Va.
 HOWE, John W. . . Va.
 HOWES, James . . . Mass.
 HOWISON, Stephen . . . Va.
 HUDSON, Daniel . . . Conn.
 HUGGINS, Joseph . . . Mass.
 HUGGINS, Samuel . . . N. H.
 HUNSICKER, Johannes . . . Pa.

J

JENNINGS, John . . . Mass.
 JOHNSON, Archibald . . . N. C.
 JOHNSON, William . . . S. C.
 JONES, John, Sr. . . Mass.
 JONES, John, Jr. . . Mass.
 JONES, Silas . . . Mass.
 JONES, Thomas . . . Pa.
 JORDAN, Jacob . . . prob. Pa.

K

KENDALL, Joseph . . . Conn.
 KENNEDY, Francis . . . Pa.
 KENNISON, David . . . Mass.
 KEPPEL, Nicholas . . . Pa.
 KERN, John . . . Pa.
 KENDIG, Abraham . . . Pa.
 KINGSBURY, Joseph . . . N. H.
 KIRBY, Wesson . . . Mass.
 KUNTZ, Peter . . . Pa.

L

LACEY, Abraham, Jr. . . N. J.
 LARRISON, Roger . . . N. J.
 LAUDERMILCK, Jacob . . . Pa.
 LEE, Ames Dickinson . . Conn.
 LEE, William . . . N. H.
 KEEPER, James . . . N. C.
 LENHART, Jacob . . . Pa.
 LEONARD, James . . . Mass.
 LE ROY, Francois Caesar . . France
 LE ROY, Magdon . . . R. I.
 LETZENBERG, Adam . . . Pa.
 LEWERS, Thomas . . . S. C.
 LEWIS, Andrew, Jr. . . Va.
 LIBBY, Bennet . . . N. H.
 LIDLEY, Joseph (or Jost) . . Pa.
 LINDSEY, John . . . Mass.
 LINDSLEY, Philip . . . N. J.
 LINFIELD, David, Sr. . . Mass.
 LINFIELD, David, Jr. . . Mass.
 LIVINGSTON, William . . Ga. & S. C.
 LOCKE, William . . . N. H.
 LONG, Edward . . . N. Y.
 LOUIS, Jacob . . . Va.
 LOVE, Hugh . . . Pa.
 LOVINS, Arthur . . . N. C.
 LVELL, John . . . Va.
 LYON, Noah . . . N. Y.

M

MACOMBER, Elijah . . . Mass.
 MAGRUDER, George Fraser . . Md.
 MALLET, Antoine . . . Va.
 MATHES, Alexander . . . Va.
 MAXWELL, James . . . Va.
 MAXWELL, Joshua . . . Conn.
 MCAULEY, Daniel . . . N. C.
 MCCARTY, William (See WEAVER, William)
 MCCLAIN, Daniel . . . S. C.
 MCCLAN, Neal (or Cornelius) . . N. Y.
 MCCLINTOCK, Alexander . . Pa.
 MCCLURE, Charles . . . Pa.
 MCDOWELL, Edward . . Pa.
 MCFADDEN, Isaac . . . S. C.
 MCGUIRE, William . . . Va.
 MCINTOSH, William . . . S. C.
 MCINTYRE, William . . . Mass.
 MCKAY, Duncan . . . N. C.
 MCCLAREN, James, Sr. . . Mass.
 MCNATT, John . . . Del.
 MCNISH, John . . . S. C.
 MACPIKE, James . . . Md.
 MEAD(E), Darius . . . Pa.

MEADE, James . . . Md.
 MELOTT, Jacob . . . Pa.
 MELVEN, David . . . Mass.
 MERRELL, Lambert . . . N. Y.
 METTS, Frederick . . . N. C.
 MICKLE, Joseph . . . N. J.
 MIKELL, John . . . S. C.
 MILLER, Alexander . . . Pa.
 MILLER, Andreas . . . Pa.
 MILLER, James . . . N. H.
 MILLER, Joseph . . . N. Y.
 MILLISON, James . . . Pa.
 MILLS, Joseph . . . Conn.
 MILNER, Solomon . . . S. C.
 MINOR, Frederick . . . Pa.
 MONROE, William . . . R. I.
 MOREY, Asa . . . Conn.
 MORGAN, Isaac . . . Mass.
 MORRILL, David . . . N. C.
 MORROW, William . . . N. H.
 MORTON, Thomas . . . S. C.
 MOULTON, Ephraim . . . N. H.
 MOULTON, John Bound . . Mass.
 MOUNT, John . . . Md.
 MULKER, Jonathan . . . Va.
 MYERS, Henry . . . N. Y.

N

NASH, Ebenezer . . . Conn.
 NEELY, John . . . N. C.
 NELSON, William . . . Va.
 NEVILLE, Jesse . . . N. C.
 NEWCOMB, Peter . . . Conn.
 NEWMAN, Samuel . . . N. Y.
 NILES, David . . . Mass.
 NORMAN, Courtney, Jr. . . Va.
 NORTON, Daniel . . . Conn.

O

OLIVER, Richard . . . N. C.
 OLMPSTER, Simon . . . Conn.
 OLNEY, Charles, Jr. . . R. I.
 ORMSBY, Nathaniel . . . Mass.

P

PADELFORD, Peleg . . . Mass.
 PALMER, Elnathan . . . N. H.
 PARROTT, John . . . Va.
 PATTERSON, James . . . Pa.
 PATTON, William . . . Pa.
 PAYNE, Isaac . . . N. J.
 PEDRICK, William . . . Mass.
 PETER, Wilhelm . . . Pa.
 PHELPS, Timothy . . . N. Y.
 PIERCE (Pierce), Abraham . . Mass.
 PIERCE, Thomas . . . N. J.
 PIERPONT, James . . . Conn.
 PINE, John . . . Md.
 PIPER, Jacob . . . Md.
 PLAISTED, Samuel . . . N. H.
 POND, Dan . . . Conn.
 POPE, Henry . . . Va.
 PORTER, William . . . Pa.
 PROBST (Brobst), Matthias . . Pa.
 PROCTOR, Benjamin . . . Mass.
 PULLEN, Thomas . . . Ga.

R

RAMSEY, Randolph (or Randall) . . Ga.
 REDKEY, Adam . . . prob. Pa.
 REED, William, Sr. (b. 1730) . . Pa.
 REED, William, Sr. (b. abt. 1750) . . Pa.
 REIDER, Joseph . . . N. Y.
 REIDER, Josiah . . . N. Y.
 REIDER, Samuel . . . N. Y.
 REICH, Adam . . . S. C.
 REINE, Etienne . . . Galvez
 REYBURN, James . . . Va.
 RICE, Gershom . . . Mass.
 RICE, James . . . N. C.
 RICH, Joseph . . . Mass.
 RICHARDS, Lewis . . . Va.
 RICHARDSON, Jeremiah . . . Pa.
 RICHTRYER, Christian . . . N. Y.
 RICKY, Jacob . . . N. J.
 RIKER, Abraham . . . N. Y.
 RISER, Martin . . . Pa.

ROBERTSON, Andrew . . . N. H.
 ROBERTSON, John . . . N. C.
 ROBERTSON, Matthew . . . Va.
 ROBINSON, John R. . . Va.
 ROBINSON, Ohio . . . Mass.
 ROSSMAN, George, Jr. . . N. Y.
 ROWLEY, Daniel, Sr. . . N. Y.
 RUMERY, Thomas . . . Mass.
 RUSH, George . . . Va.
 RUTAN, Abram D. . . N. J.

S

SABINS, Samuel . . . R. I.
 SAWYER, Jonathan . . . N. H.
 SCHNEIDER, Henry . . . Pa.
 SCHULTZ, Christian . . . Pa.
 SEARLE, Eliphaz . . . Mass.
 SEBERRING, John . . . N. J.
 SHAVER, Peter . . . Pa.
 SHEARMAN, Humphrey . . R. I.
 SHEERMAN, Cornelius . . Pa.
 SHEPHERD, John . . . Va.
 SHIFF, Richard . . . Va.
 SHUSTER, Paul . . . Pa.
 SILVIS, John . . . Pa.
 SKINNER, Joseph . . . Conn.
 SKINNER, Joseph . . . N. Y.
 SLEEPER, Benjamin . . . N. H.
 SMALL, James . . . Mass.
 SMALEY, Lewis . . . Pa.
 SMILEY, Samuel, Sr. . . Pa.
 SMILEY, Samuel, Jr. . . Pa.
 SMITH, Enos . . . R. I.
 SMITH, James . . . R. I.
 SMITH, John . . . N. Y.
 SMITH, Joseph . . . Va.
 SMITH, Seth . . . Conn.
 SMITH, William . . . Va.
 SNIPES, William . . . N. C.
 SNYDER (Snider), Jacob . . Va.
 SNYDER, Michael . . . Va.
 SOULE, John . . . Mass.
 SOUTHWALL, James . . . Va.
 SPIER, James . . . N. J.
 SPRAGUE, John . . . N. Y.
 STAHLMAN, John . . . Pa.
 STEELE, John . . . N. J.
 STEVENS, Reuben . . . N. H.
 STODDER, Obadiah . . . Mass.
 STODER, Johannes . . . Pa.
 STONE, Benjamin . . . Conn.
 STONE, Henry . . . Conn.
 STONE, James . . . Mass.
 STORER, Ebenezer . . . Mass.
 STOWE, Elihu . . . Conn.
 SUGG, John . . . N. C.
 SWEETLAND, Noah . . . Vi.
 SWIFT, Heman . . . Conn.
 SWIFT, Seth . . . N. Y.

T

TEED, Zephaniah . . . N. Y.
 TRACHER, Levi . . . Vi.
 THEUS, Randolph . . . S. C.
 THOMAS, Charles . . . Mass. & R. I.
 THOMPSON, Moses . . . N. H.
 THOMPSON, Swan . . . N. C.
 TIPTON, Luke . . . Pa.
 TOWNSON, Abraham . . . Mass.
 TREAT, Joseph, Sr. . . Conn.
 TROTTER, George . . . Va.
 TRUE, Thomas . . . N. H.
 TULEY, Charles . . . Va.
 TYLER, Daniel . . . Va.
 TYSON, Henry . . . Pa.

U

UDALL, Samuel . . . Vi.

V

VAN BRUNT, Cornelius . . . N. J.
 VAN REUBEN, MATTHEW . . . N. Y.
 VAN LEUVEN, Peter . . . N. Y.
 VAN PELT, Rulif . . . N. I.

W

WALKER, Joshua.....	Mass.	WEDDELL, George.....	Pa.	WIMP, John.....	Pa.
WALKER, Richard.....	Mass.	WESTON, Jonathan.....	Mass.	WINCH, Ebenezer.....	Mass.
WALLACE, Peter.....	Va.	WHEELER, John.....	Vt.	WITHER, Zoc.....	N. H.
WALLING, John.....	N. J.	WHITCOMB, James, Sr.....	Mass.	WOLFORD, Peter.....	Pa.
WALLING, Thomas.....	N. J.	WHITE, John, 3d.....	Mass.	WOOD, Daniel B.....	Va.
WALRATH, Peter J.....	N. Y.	WHITE, Luke.....	N. C.	WOOD, John.....	Md.
WALTER, David.....	Pa.	WHITE, Solomon.....	Pa.	WOOD, John.....	Va.
WARREN, Benjamin.....	Mass.	WHITMAN, Christian.....	Pa.	WOODS, Joseph.....	Va.
WARREN, Isaiah.....	N. C.	WHITMAN, Valentine, Jr.....	R. I.	WOODWARD, Stephen.....	N. H.
WASHBURN, Ebenezer.....	Mass.	WILD, Micah.....	Mass.	WRIGHT, William.....	Pa.
WASHBURN, Joseph.....	N. Y.	WILKINSON, Israel.....	R. I.	WYMAN, John.....	Mass.
WATTS, Richard.....	Va.	WILKINSON, Joseph.....	Va.	WYNN, Jonathan.....	Pa.
WEAVER, William (served as William McCarty).....	Md.	WILLIAMS, Jacob.....	N. Y.		
WEBSTER, Jonathan.....	Conn.	WILLIAMS, Remembrance.....	Va.		
		WILLIAMS, William.....	Pa.		
		WILSON, Mary.....	S. C.		
		WILSON, William, Sr.....	Pa.		

Y

YORK, John.....	Mass.
YOUNG, Jacob.....	N. J.

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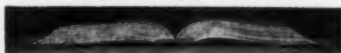
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